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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 150 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 28, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
2nd August	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
2nd "	Chindwara*	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
6th "	Sardinia ..	6,580	Extra
7th "	Manora*	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
9th "	Devanha ..	8,092	
9th "	Kashgar* ..	8,840	Extra

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single	816	756	696	576	516	360
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	708	720	660	552	492	328
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th August	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
31st July	Bandra ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
31st "	Linga ..	Karachi Direct
14th Aug.	Karapara ..	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	8175	30th July	9th Aug
Unkai Maru No. 3	— —	2765	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Hosei Maru ..	— —	2658	16th Aug.	29th Aug

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	16th July	31st July	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa —	3rd Aug	14th Aug.	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji —	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	— —	20th August	31st "	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to.—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE. LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the lost of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & Co. P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Prasjee Sourjee & Co.),
Laljee Naranjee Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 15, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th and TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one motor bicycle by Rudge, bicycles, bales of piece-goods, yarn, gunnies, leather, trunks, and boxes, old clothing, brass, copper, aluminium, and enamelledware, boots and shoes, umbrellas, planks, grain, dry dates, jagree, carpets, blankets, glass bangles, raisings, one big iron wheel, typewriter, gas cylinders, tins of ghee, oil, iron bars, beddings and sundry articles, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SOKA POPLINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jehta Market, by order of Seth Navalchand Malukchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Jatashankhanker Jethabhoy:—

2 cases each 20 pieces coloured Soka Poplins No. 1500, 52 inches, 30/35 yards, L. L. Teli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jehta Market by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Sha. Dadhyabhoy Hiralal.

10 packages English White Dhotees No. 48000 (quality of No. 45000) 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES NAINSOOKHS

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the balaing press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Jagannath Chaganlal Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Seth Kishandas Dwarkadas—

4 packages Nainsookhs No. 7474.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACAKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOOTEES.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Satyanaryan and Co.

7 Packages superior fine fancy English white dhootees No. 905, Ralli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES MULLS.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharmrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Purshottam Makanji and Co., and on account and at the risk, of the defaulting purchaser and the party defaulting to act under provision of the Resolution of 7th July, 1919, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White Piecegoods Association (parter of mull agent's shop of Messrs. Manjibhoy Gokulbhoy and Co.), and Seth Panachand Indarji (general broker of Shroff's Piece-goods, Fort, and Japanese Piecegoods) and Seth Liladhar Shavji trading in the name of Seth Hiralal Ambalal at Lakhidas Khimji Market.

3 packages mulls No. YYY or other.
2 packages mulls No. YYYY or other.
3 packages mulls No. 389 or other

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOOTEES.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathurdas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay July 28th 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE DE CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHADES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India.
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES PLAYING CARDS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street, Post Office Fort, Bombay by order of Messrs. Haji Suleman Habib and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Muller Maclean and Co., Ld., the Indenting Office concerned.

S.S. "City of Rangoon."
Repeat, 3355, Bombay 2203.—No. 16/21 equal to 6 cases each containing 6 gross. Bicycle Playing Cards No. 808 first quality.
Playing Card Co., of U. S. A.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 1st day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the shop in the Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys marble top tables, tespetry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned Cottage piano, by Soundy, Jost Fan, Pathephone machine, kith records, file cabinets, English cabinets, 2 gonda almyrahs, iron safe with stand, wearing apparel handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

"Indian" motor bicycle with side car.

The property of T. Williams, Esq., and others, catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 251, Hornby Road, above Messrs. Bessho and Co., and next to the fire Brigade Station, valuable household furniture, glass crockery and plated ware, square and oval dining tables, sideboard, dinner wagons, iron bedsteads, cloth press, wash-hand table, easy chairs, rich pictures, one miniature Billiard table with accessories, electric fan, curtains, utensils, etc., etc. The property of H. E. Griffiths, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 4th proximo at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Waudby Road Fort, the best Building Materials of the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban House, known as "Goolistan" the building materials are very strong and serviceable and suitable for erecting another building. The wood work and iron work is superb and very useful.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Municipal building situate at Nesbil Road Mazagon.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 28th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS TANNERY ETC

Messrs. RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the offices of the Deputy Controller of (Hides) Dharavi, Bombay, (5 minutes walk from Mahim Railway Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway), at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) on SUNDAY, 3rd August, 1919, by order of the Deputy Controller of Hides, a large amount of most excellent office furniture, Tannery fittings comprising setting tables, knives, pumps, scales, bells, etc. Also some Chemicals, hoop iron, mats, sweet oil, etc

A deposit of 25 per cent shall be required at the time of sale.

Property on view from 1st August.

Catalogues from the office and the Auctioneers from 27th instant

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JULY, 1919.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, Household Furniture such as Drawing Room Sets, Sofas, Chairs, Office Writing Tables, 1 Roll Top Table, Hat Stands, Marble Top Wash Hand Tables, Gramophones with records, 1 Baba, Blackwood Cradle, etc., etc.,

Also various kinds of Jewellery, such as Diamond, Pearls, Rubies and Emerald, Rings, Ear Rings, Necklaces, etc., etc.,

Also one Pearl drop about 40 and 50 Chavs. One pair Diamond Bracelets.

The property of private gentleman.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, MOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

WANTED—PATIENT suffering from chronic Asthama, Consumption, etc. a Consultation with the physician will satisfy the patient. Apply Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3077

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Arrangement for enrolling immediately a limited number of extra students is made. 60, Esplanade Road. 3439

WANTED—Aspiring STUDENTS to know that our new Session of classes will commence shortly, still room for few more students. For prospectus with revised terms, and hours of classes, see the PRINCIPAL, THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby Road above Bessho and Co. 3477

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. RATNAGAR, Apna Lodge, Oppo. Sanker Sett's Temple, Tardeo. 3516

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach a lady, English, sewing, knitting, etc. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3476

WANTED.—Two 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, previous experience necessary. For terms apply to Sheth RADHAKISHAN JAIKISON, Khandwa, C. P. 3482

WANTED—NEAT TRACERS for Architectural Drawings. Apply Messrs. MERWANJI BANA & CO., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3384

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim ship Apply personally to the MANAGER, THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAV. CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort. 3485

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer, holding Master's certificate preferred. Apply personally to the MANAGER THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19 Rampart Row, Fort. 3486

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced COMPOUNDERS for pilgrim ships. Apply personally to the MANAGER, THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 3479

WANTED—An experienced DRAFTSMAN Architectural preferred, 3 years agreement necessary. Salary Rs. 50 to 70. Apply personally. HATE & MASTER, 72, Medows Street, Fort. 3460

WANTED.—One TURNER and one FITTER, Fitter must know the fine level work of the Carding Department of a Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonial to the MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, Bombay. 3448

WANTED—A tried and experienced WEAVING MASTER for known mill in Bombay. Salary according to qualification. Only experts need apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 844, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3369

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced CLERK, also SALESMAN with knowledge of Tobacco and Cigarettes. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 3515

WANTED.—AN INFLUENTIAL SALESMAN for Woollen, Cotton, piece-goods, Embroidery and Hosiery Lines. Apply Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3523

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an experienced MATRIC, also a DRAWING TEACHER with teacher's certificate (Pay Rs. 25.) Apply stating terms to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 3510

WANTED.—Competent TYPISTS, DESPATCH and FILING CLERKS, for the New India Assurance Company, Limited. Please apply stating terms and qualifications to the SECRETARY, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. 3520

WANTED—An experienced and B. T. trained GRADUATE for the post of Inspector of Schools of the Idar State. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the MAHARAJA KUMAR, Idar State, Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha). 3125

WANTED.—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPISTS, ENGROSSING CLERKS, and GRADUATE MANAGING CLERKS or Pleaders to work as Assistants in an Attorney's firm. Apply sharp stating salary required to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3438

WANTED—A Smart SALESMAN for piece-goods, hosiery, chemicals, glass-ware and sundries. Must be able to form new connections. Pay according to ability. Also a JUNIOR CLERK TYPIST wanted. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED

WANTED.—FIRMS or PERSONS willing to lay out Rs. 10,000 and above on sound security. Every investment returned with interest and profit. No risk. No botheration. Apply Box No. 647 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

WANTED TO BUY.—A STEAM ENGINE new or second-hand in good working order to work 30 Gins. Apply with particulars and terms to Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3524

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to advance a Joint Stock Coy. about Rs. 75,000 in busy cotton season. Apply V. J. VARDE, Lamington Road, Opposite Old Small Causes Court, Grant Road. 3521

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest. For terms and particulars address to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dud Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3216

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY at Mahableshwar. For particulars apply to Mr. N. P. ENGINEER, C/o Messrs. PAYNE AND COMPANY, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3327

RING UP number one-four-five, when you may require very urgently anything in the way of Stationery. No orders are too small or too big for us, we give our prompt, personal attention to all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

DRAFTSMEN and Architects, who desire permanent prints should only buy the best quality Ferro Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens—we stock them. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

"N pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 9

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvii side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

TO LET—For Season, a commodious BUNGLOW, at Civil Lines, Poona, in fashionable locality with large compound. Apply Mr. VACHHA, personally, Hongkong Bank. 3457.

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 3-0
Second insertion	Rs. 2-2
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 3-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

GREY MARE 15.1, 7 years old, broken to both saddle and has been driven in Harness, very good across country, good jumper. Has played Polo; believed sound. Owner has gone home. Can be inspected at Julius Gouja's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla. 3379

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE CORNER PLOT OF LAND (330 square yards), near Gol Pitha, Khetwadi, opposite the new Lahiri Building, good for Motor Garage, Shops, etc.
Apply Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

D. A. V. COLLEGE, LAHORE.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Economics to teach senior classes, starting salary up to Rs. 200, according to qualifications and an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English, starting salary up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications and experience. Apply giving full particulars to the SECRETARY. 3475

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3463

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 140,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. , Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1919. 3123

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3284

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

DUE to several breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain, the Up and Down Northern Expresses are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment and run to the following approximate timings as a temporary measure, until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to:—

16 Up Northern Express.			15 Down Norther Express.		
		H. M.			H. M.
Delhi	Dep:	8 15	Colaba	Dep	17 0
Palwal	,,	9 25	Palghar	,,	19 1
Mutra Jn.	,,	10 50	Bulsar	,,	21 19
Agra Cantt:	,,	11 52	Navsari	,,	22 16
Bayana	,,	16 51	Surat	,,	23 3
Gangavur City	,,	15 13	Ankleshvar	,,	0 8
Siwai Madhopur	,,	16 22	Baroda	,,	1 53
Kotah	,,	18 13	Godhra	,,	3 42
Shamgarh	,,	20 42	Dohad	,,	5 28
Nagda	,,	22 31	Rutlam	,,	7 57
Ratlam	,,	23 35	Nagda	,,	8 51
Dohad	,,	1 40	Shamgarh	,,	10 45
Godhra	,,	3 14	Kotah	,,	13 5
Baroda	,,	4 31	Siwai Madhopur	,,	15 4
Ankleshwar	,,	6 16	Gangapur	,,	16 16
Surat	,,	7 24	Bayana	,,	17 38
Navsari	,,	8 19	Agra Cantt:	,,	19 44
Bulsar	,,	9 16	Mutra Jn.	,,	20 44
Palghar	,,	11 30	Kosi Kalan	,,	21 34
Colaba	Arr:	13 25	Delhi	Arr:	23 27

E T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1919. 3429

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office, J. N. Petit Institute Building No. 314, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sultanbhoy Hajeebhoy made by the Board in place of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fasalbhoy resigned.
IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

J. N. Petit Institute Building, No. 314,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22th instant to 11th proxime (both days inclusive). 3442

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

A new REGISTER of the members of the Elphinstonian Society is being prepared now and will be published shortly. All members are requested to send their present addresses, mentioning the years they were in the College and any other particulars they wish to be inserted, to the Hon Secretaries Elphinstone College 3526

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE

OWING to breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur due to floods, the Colaba-Dehra Dun through carriage will not run by the Down Northern Express until further notice as it is not possible to maintain connection at Delhi with the connecting train to Dehra Dun.

In the Up direction, the through carriage will continue to run from Dehra Dun to Colaba as advertised.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag.-General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3513

WANTED.

THE following appointments under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee are to be filled up (on probation for a year):—

(a) LADY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Marathi Girls' Schools.
(b) LADY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Guierathi Girls' Schools.
(c) DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT (male for Urdu Schools.

The salary of the first two appointments is Rs. 150-10-200 *per mensem* and of the third Rs. 100-5-125 per mensem., *plus* Rs. 30 per month carriage allowance, besides temporarily Rs. 20 war allowance for each.

Applications are invited upto 10th August, 1919, from persons of special qualifications and experience, stating, age, degrees and other literary qualifications, race and religion, mother-tongue, present occupation and emoluments, with copies of testimonials, if any.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3505

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

POST OF JOINT SECRETARY.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August next for the post of a Joint Secretary on Rs. 100-5-150 p.m. The post is pensionable and the selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000 either in G. P. notes or other approved security.

Preference will be given to a graduate, strong in English and well up in all branches of correspondence and accounts work, and having experience in the re-organisation of Offices. A knowledge of Hindi will be an advantage.

Applicants must state (1) Age, (2) Educational qualifications, (3) Past services, (4) Present employment, and must send copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

K. T. CHATTERJI,
Secretary.
Municipal Committee.

Jubbulpore.
20th July, 1919. 3512

GONDOL RAILWAY,

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores from 1st October, 1919, to 30th September, 1920, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal, upto 3 p.m., on 27th August Wednesday.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the UNDERSIGNED on payment of Rupees two per copy.
3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."
4. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P SAMPAT,
Store Keeper.

Jetalsar Junction
Dated 21st July, 1919. 3456

THE PLANET MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1919 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the 15 months ending 31st March, 1919
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ardeseer Jamsetji Wadia as an additional Director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th day of July, 1919 to 12th day of August, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1919.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 15th day of August, 1919, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 3472

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th day of July, 1919, a Dividend for nine months ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of July, 1919.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3499

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th day of July, 1919, a Dividend for nine months ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of July, 1919.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3500

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th day of July, 1919, a Dividend for nine months ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of July, 1919.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3501

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th day of July, 1919, a Dividend for nine months ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of July, 1919.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3502

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th day of July, 1919, a Dividend for nine months ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of July, 1919.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3504

FOR SALE.

THE Deputy Controller (Hides) has for quick sale approximately 12,000 Buenos Raw Goat Skins. These can be inspected any week-day at the Government Hides Godown, Dharavi, on application to the undersigned

W. D. M. CLARKE, Captain,
3514 Deputy Controller (Hides).

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR SPENCER has contracted to sell to our client his interest in the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow known as "Elphinstone Lodge" and outhouses thereon, situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing approximately 6,234 square yards, being a portion of premises now or formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 372 and New Survey No. 7191 and bounded on the North by property now or formerly of Mr. Nowroji Rattanji Cooper, on the South by property now or formerly of the late Narottumdas Madhowdas and Varjeewandas Madhavdas, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 8305, Street Nos. 120 to 122, and now in the occupation of Mr. A. D. Stephanos as the tenant of the vendor.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.
CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CABOE,
3483 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARSIDAS JEKISSONDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate in Dady Set Agiary Lane in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 216 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "C" No. 101 and Street Nos. 64—66 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kedarmal Ladha, on or towards the west by the Public Road called Agiary Street, on or towards the North by the property of Maneklal Gordhandas and on or towards the South by the property of Girdhardas Govindji.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1919.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3519

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVA SADAN or SISTERS OF INDIA SOCIETY have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned pieces of land. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office as No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived. The said several pieces bear the following Survey and other Numbers:—

FIRSTLY.—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, Saja Bandra, on the East side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 10,933 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey and other Numbers as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
93	10
93	23
93	24
93	9
93	10
93	25
95	2
334	5
334	6

and bounded on the North partly by the land belonging to Antom Juza Louis Souza, partly by the land belonging to Valliji Alli Bori and partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamsedji Sodawaterwalla, on the East partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamshedji Sodawaterwalla, partly by the land belonging to Hormosaly Abdulaly and partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamshedji, on the South partly by the land belonging to Jao Pharsoo Ghari, partly by the land belonging to Chaney Banashee, partly by the land belonging to Francis Mano Gomes and partly by the land belonging to Francis Mano and Abdool Hossein, and on the West partly by the land belonging to Ardeshir Bomanji Nusserwanji and beyond that by the land belonging to Antone Juza Louis Souza and partly by the land belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate lying and being at Santa Cruz, Saja Bandra, on the East side of B. B. & C. I. Railway Line in the Registration Subdistrict of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 103 and Pot No. 24 and bounded on the East partly by the land belonging to Juva Bras Kalamed and partly by the land belonging to Bhikaji Guard, on the West by the land belonging to Chaturbhuj Bhanwan, on the North by the land belonging to Hansraj Damodar and on the South by the land belonging to Antone Juza Louis Souza.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1919.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
3523 Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 581.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS RAILWAYS, AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

Auction Sale of 19 Cases Train Hose, Pipes under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

19 cases each contg: 70 pieces of train hose pipe 27 "—2".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras, a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-99, Hornby Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 3 BALES PRINTED COATING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of Mr. S. S. Reubin and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. M. H. Sedehi & Sons.

D. D.—1044—C. C.—No. 48/50 3 Bales each 16 pieces Printed Coating (suitable to Persian Markets).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery Order of the B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse within three days.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ROSE NAILS AND HORSE SHOE AND OX SHOE NAILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following, by order of Messrs. S. Gandy and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Motilal Mondas and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

S. G. and Co. 5516 Bombay—930/1219—290 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails S. S. "brand sizes" 4 to 8.

M. M. and Co. 5539 Bombay—1/95—95 bundles (380 cases) Horse Shoe Nails, E. quality "M. Crown" brand Nos. 3 to 7.

M. M. and Co. 5542 Bombay—1/120—120 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality, "M. Crown" brand sizes 1½ to 1½.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Essoofalli Mahomedalli and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

S. G. and Co. 5517 Bombay—1221/1370—150 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails, S. S. "brand" sizes 4 to 10.

E. M. G. 5541 Bombay—191/265—75 bundles containing 300 cases Horse Shoe Nails Equality, M. Crown Brand, Nos. 3 to.7.

E. M. G. 5544 Bombay—221/270—50 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality "M. Crown" brand, sizes 1½ to 1½.

On account and at the risk of Mulla Tyebally Mulla Noorbhoy:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

M M 5540 Bombay—96/190—95 bundles containing 380 cases Horse Shoe Nails, E quality "M. Crown" brand Nos. 3 to 7.

M. M. 5543 Bombay—121/220—100 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality "M. Crown" brand, sizes 1½ to 1½.

undersigned.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Solicitors or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THURBER

AND

THURBER

ECCENTRIC COMEDIANS

WHO

have played before large audiences at Theatres of

LONDON, PARIS, GLASGOW, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE,

will present

AMAZING AND ASTOUNDING FEATS

AT

GAIETY CINEMA

AND

MARIE

THE DAINTY DANCER OF EGYPT

will present

NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
IN
ORIENTAL STYLES

To-day 1 Show at 6-45.

A ROARING COMIC

Charlie Kidnappers

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3 First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony, Re. 1, Second Class As. 8, Third Class As. 4

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

OPENING EPISODES OF THE SUPER-SERIAL

Mystery of the Double Cross

Featuring MOLLY KING.

Episodes 1 to 3.

A Fascinating Serial of Mystery and Love.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"ANNEXING BILL"

Love and Laughs
Mystery Romance
Good Clean Comedy

A Riot of Fun
A Gale of Laughs
A Storm of Sensation

Featuring

Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale

SHE GAVE UP A MILLION DOLLARS JUST FOR THE LOVE OF ONE FELLOW

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE'S SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING

Featuring

PEARL WHITE,

PEERLESS FEARLESS QUEEN OF THE SERIAL KINGDOM, AS THE

"LIGHTNING RAIDER."

A Philanthropic Thief who steals for fun and excitement, but becomes the Ally of Tom Norton in his desperate fight with "Wu Fang," the arch-Criminal.

YOU MUST SEE IT TO-DAY.

PATHE GAZETTE

containing complete Scenes, of

DERBY

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m. daily.

PRICES FROM RS. 10 TO AS. 3.

Third Instalment—Episodes 7, 8, 9 of the Universal Serial Extraordinary

"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

Featuring

THE DARING, DASHING, RECKLESS

EDDIE POLO

also The Universal Screen Magazine and a Splended Comic at your own favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Four Shows everyday at 5-15: 7; 8-45; and 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

THE TRINITY OF DRAMATIC FORCE.

HALL CAINE .....The Author.
DERWENT HALL CAINE ..... The Actor.
And The Book

The most famous of all the DRAMAS OF GREAT WRITERS.

"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"

Its appeal in picture form is tremendous.

No character can win your sympathy as does Dan Mylrea prodigal son, black sheep and outcast, as portrayed by Derwent Hall Caine in

"THE DEEMSTER"

BY

HALL CAINE.

THE EXCELSIOR

Under the Direction of MAURICE E. BANDMAN.

EDGAR WARWICK

ANNOUNCES THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF

VANITY FAIR

A SPECIAL BILL WILL BE PRESENTED TO-NIGHT,

CONSISTING OF THE NUMBERS WHICH HAVE PROVED.

MOST POPULAR DURING THE BOMBAY SEASON.

Your last Chance of Seeing this

POPULAR COMBINATION.

Plan at ROSE and Co., upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m., at the Theatre.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.72
Aug.	21.60
Sept.	21.45
Oct.	21.75
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	21.35
Jan.	21.33
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	21.92
April	Not quoted.
May	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports				27,000
" Exports to Great Britain				11,000
" to Continent				Nil
Futures at New York Oct.				35.44
" " Jan.				35.00
" " March				35 05
Spot Cotton at New York				36.20
" Orleans				34.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.				34.80
" Jan.				35 15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)				22½
Demand Bills				4.36.75
Silver Commercial Bars				106½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

July 26.

Business in New Crop was to have commenced to day, but the Cotton Contract Board having issued a notice to the effect that Hedge Contracts No. 2 (Broach) and No. 5 (Southerns) have been combined to form one contract, with the addition of Hyderabad—Gaorani and Barsi, and that Hedge Contract No. 2 will now be Broach (including Southerns etc., as above), the bazaar has decided to postpone the opening of New Crop business.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 627 for Fully Good Broach July-Aug. declined to Rs. 624 and advanced to Rs. 632. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 625½ and Rs. 632. After touching Rs. 634 the price declined to Rs. 628. Declines and advances were due to speculative operations tnd jobbing, as also bazaar rumours regarding the New York market. The rate gave way further to Rs. 626 and then improved to Rs. 630. The bazaar closed at Rs. 630. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 628, declined to Rs. 624, and closed after further fluctuations as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand chiefly by mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs:
Fully Good Broach			July-Aug:	626
Fully Good Bengal			September	496
Fine Oomras			September	590
Good Southerns			July-Aug	573
Good Southerns			Sept.-Oct	584

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th July 1919.

Cotton	7,085 bales.
Wheat	6,252 Cwts.
Linseed	7,252 "
Rape, etc.	2,687 "
Gingelly seed	1,807 "
Poppyseed	407 "
Groundnuts	5 092 "
Casterseed	2,760 "
Rice	1,217 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	14,539 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	277 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Bareley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 26th-6-0

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	74 0 0	....
" " Cawnpore 70-30	72 0 0	....
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	22 4 0	....
" " Cawnpore	22 8 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	22 0 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	25 2 0	25 8 0
" Thin	24 2 0	25 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	115 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	115 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	....
" Black	105 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	24 0 0	25 0 0
Groundnuts	108 0 0	....
Mowraseed	9 4 0	....
Bareley	44 0 0	....
Castorseed	108 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 26th.

	Rate. Rs. as. p.
David, No. 10	1 1 12
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 12
Curiumbhoy No. 10	1 2 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	217
Shanghai	335
Japan	132
Singapore	141½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a 270.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96
3½ per cent. Paper 69.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,612/8, Swan 795, Simplex 750, Madhowji 2,670, Shapurji 162/8, Shivrajpur 42/8, Currimbhoy 472/8, Kastoorchand 1,270, Kohinoor 1,750, Fazulbhoy 972/8, Crescent 285, David 772/8, Finlay 735, Colaba 2,410, Century 570, By. Dyeing 1,840, Cen. Mining 37, Katni Ord. 325, Katni Defd. 1,725, Alcock 845, By. Burma 1,002/8, By. Burma Petro. 28, By. Tramway 775, By. Steam 442/8, Tata Defd. 1,122/8, Tata New Defd. 550 pr., Tata Ord 236/4, Tata Hydro. 1,500; Tata Bank 57, Tata Oil 375 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,612/8, Swan 795, Simplex 760, Madhowji 2,670, Fazulbhoy 975, Currimbhoy 470, Crescent 285, Kohinoor 1,752/8, David 772/8, Finlay 735, Kastoorchand 1,280, Century 575, By. Dyeing 1,840, Shapurji 122/8, Shivrajpur 42, Cen. Mining 39, Alcock 845, By. Burma 1,002/8, Bt. Burma Petro. 27/12, By. Tramway 795, By. Steam 442/8, Katni Ord. 325, Katni Defd. 1,775, Tata Ord. 238/12, Tata Defd. 1,130, Tata New Defd. 570 Tata Hydro 1,460, Tata Bank 57/8, Tata Oil 395.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The market for jute shares ruled very strong to-day and a large amount of business was put through, Kamarhattys again rising in price. In the coal share market a fair turnover was reported Kastas and Singaran being in inquiry. In the miscellaneous section Jhajha Cement, Reliance Firebricks were asked for. Luke Stonebridge changed hands at Rs. 12/12. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 20, 20/4, Equitable 50/8 Ghusick 25/8, Kasta 18, Patmohna 29/4, Rassuan 12/4, Samla Govindpur 3/4 perm, Samla Ramnugur 2/8, Singaran "A" to 17.

Jute:—Bally 302, Barnagore 242, Behar 5/10 prem, Dalhousie 592, Howrah 54/4, Hooghly 140, Kamarhatty 1075, Kanknarrah 890, Lansdowne 490, Lawrence 757 s.l., Lothian 576, National 507, 510, Northbrook 78/8, Reliance 56/12, Standard 750.

Miscellaneous:—Dock Engineering 15/12, Express Oil 4/4 prem, Indo Burma Tin 20/4, Jhajha Cement 17, Luke Stone Bridge 12/12, Nahapiet 14/4, Port Shipping 30, Peaces Slipway 14, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 51, Spence Hotel 16/4, Tata Industrial Bank 51, United Flour 35/4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68/4 to 68/8 and small lots at Rs. 68/14 to Rs. 69/4.

MOTOR COST IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are collecting the information as to the cost of keeping different kinds and types of motor cars, motor cycles, etc., in India and should be glad if any of your readers who have kept account of their mileage and expenses would communicate with us. Costs should include all the usual items, viz., petrol, mobile oil, tyres, wages, insurance charges or premium, garage fees, repairing charges, depreciation, interest on capital, i.e., on the cost price of the car, and other expenses if any.—Yours, etc.,

H. BANKER & CO.,
Automobile Engineers.
Wadhwan Camp.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 26.

S. S. Linga, Morgan, Karachi, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.

S. S. Teesta, Rowe, London.
S. S. Bandra, Wigger, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Nawab, Wright, Anjerhead (for order).
S. S. Jeseric, Young, Calcutta, etc.
S. S. Abisco, Anderson, Port Said (for order).

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lawmoor for Hull.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo, 13 cabin and 40 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 24th instant.

S. S. Nawab:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Nawab, 3,424 tons, Captain J. M. Wright, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Anjerhead (for order), with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Jeseric:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Jeseric, 3,113 tons, Captain A. Young, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Abisco:—The Luis Drefuse Co.'s steamer Abisco, 1,640 tons, Captain N. A. Anderson, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 26th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymerie	Philadelphia	31-7-19		W & A G & Co
C & R Clan Maclean	Dunkirk	1-8-19		J Finlay & Co
D & E Siam Maru	Kobe	6-8-19		O S Kaisha
H Kura	Abadam	1-8-19		S Wallace & Co
F Itola	Shanghai	N F	N F	M M & Co
G Dwarka	N F	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	N F	M M & Co
MEssex Castle	N F	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
O Hydra	Bangkok	28-7-19		F F Campbell & Co
Q Vergemere	N F	N F	N F	D Khandwari

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	Marmagoa	26-7-19		K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	N F	27-7-19		K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Walrus, Kuphus, Flamingo	5 days	26-7-19		C N B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Dogra				W & A Graham & Co
2 Kuwait				T M & Co
7 Khosean	Jeddah	29-7-19		T M & Co
8 Zayani	Jeddah	29-7-19		H S Sinabbary
9 Bahrein	Aden	29 7-19		T M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	31-7-19		M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	N F	M & & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Chakdara	Suez	31-7-19		M M & Co
2 Varsova	Buara	26-7-19		M M & Co
4 Elphanta	N F	N F	N F	M M & Co
5 Warturna	Liverpool	30-7-19		W & A G & Co
10 Kashgar	London	9-8-19		M M & Co
11 Kandy	N F	N F	N F	D R I M
13 War Isis	London	28-7-19		D R I M
14 Sofala	Calcutta	31-7-19		M M & Co
Offside 15 Bankura	Busra	31-7-19		M M & Co
15 Hermelin	Hongkong	30-7-19		B I M
Jetty end Mutina	Busra	29-7-19		M M & Co
Jty Umta	Rangoon	27-7-19		M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Ixia	N F	N F	N F	S Shantsay & Co
Chindwara	London	N F	N F	M M & Co

EXPORT.

July 27.

S. S. Warturn for Liverpool:—82 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Chindwara for London:—1 case tortoise shell, Visrambhoy Ooko; 70 cwts. gum olibanum, H. B. Bheeania.

S. S. Kashgar for London:—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 750 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. Lowmoor for Hull:—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 84,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Itola for Kobe:—1,300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton, Samaibhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 1,356 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Ynasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lalan and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 194 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 900 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Itola for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,600 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, K. Yoshakawa; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 300 bales cotton, Nishamatsu and Co.; 785 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Itola for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Itola for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 286 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 250 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 500 bales cotton grey twist, M. H. Dehdashti.

S. S. Siam Maru for Hongkong:—800 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 26.

S. S. Siam Maru from Tokyo, Agents O. S. Kaisha:—12 cases cotton goods, 1,461 cases glassware, 210 cases toys, 23 cases clocks, 326 bundles 4,330 pieces planks, 8 cases dalla, 10 cases glass syringe, 3,626 cases pencils, 115 cases antimonyware, 79 cases spun silk yarn, 3 cases L. oil, 5 cases toilet oil, 20 cases magic and paper, 8 cases glass paper weight, 5 cases harmoniaca, 233 cases porcelainware, 43 cases 20 bales hemp canvas, 168 cases silk goods, 292 cases stales, 137 cases rubber goods, 34 cases glass bottles, 26 cases cotton goods, 5 cases curious, 23 cases paperware, 7 cases umbrella, 27 cases cigarettes case, 3 cases cigarettes holder, 56 cases anty whistles, 65 cases cotton drill, 50 cases crucibles, 10 cases white hone cotton, 354 cases enamelware, 1,792 cases safety matches, 2,282 casks cement, 14 cases padlocks, 26 cases nickelware, 40 cases cottan undershirts, 5 cases fountain pen, 500 cases sulphite of copper, 6 cases canned goods, 2 cases miso, 100 casks red lead, 5 cases perfumery water, 25 cases glass tumbler, 303 cases electric copper ingot, 17 cases best, 205 cases mirrors, 63 cases paper, 35 cases lamp, 3 cases electric goods, 45 cases perfumery, 19 cases tinware, 6 cases beads, 20 cases mirror tin box, 6 cases imitation pearl beads, 33 cases soap plite, 10 cases tin boxes, 75 cases toilet plite, 270 packages refined sulphur, 35 cases refined camphor, 6 cases cotton singlet, 7 cases soap, 4 cases glass cup, 14 cases cotton flannel, 5 cases stationery, 39 cases aluminium circles, 8 cases brass eyelets, 20 cases toilet soap, 36 cases fountain pen, 6 cases penholder, 2 cases soap boxes, 2 cases rubber erewers, 29 pieces 5 packages piniawa lumber, 1,938 pieces copper ingots, 275 cases sulphur matches, 4 cases spectacle, 5 cases sleeve links, 20 cases chlorate of potash, 25 pieces earthenware pot, 17 cases cotton hosiery, 3 cases cracker, 2 cases candy, 4,100 bags sago flour, 450 cases window glass, 1,519 cases fire crackers, 16 cases chocolate, 1,700 cases cassia, 25 cases galagol, 1065 cases silk piece-goods, 30 cases 10 bales silk, 12 cases vermillion, 10 cases bentwood, 21 cases 21 pieces gambier, 5 cases cigars, 2 cases dye stuff, 6 cases 5 packages vulcanized fibre, 10 packages 20 cases broken glass, 224 cases glass bangles, 30 bales China roots, 416 bags taf flour, 89 bags 1,666 packages tapioca flour, 76 cases mattine, 110 cases preserves, 200 bags sugarcandy, 1,970 bundles rattans, 307 slabs 1,300 bags sugar, 21 cases China tea, 5 cases tinned fish, 2 cases tobacco, 53 cases mace, 69 cases 404 bundles gum benjamin, 1,526 slabs 230 bags 240 pieces tin, 754 bags betelnuts, 334 bags damar batu, 455 pieces steel plate, 18 slabs 1 case nepper, 410 bags green peas, 500 bags flour, 60 cases nine sprigs, 640 packages 52 cases D cocoanuts 750 bales gingelly seed, 25 bales matrass fibre, 4 cases silk and cotton goods, 250 bls. wine, 6 cases olive oil, 500 bags cumra, 20 bales beetroot, 200 bags green tea, 25 bales newspaper, 6 bags oil, 1,400 bales cotton, 940 cases black tea, 25 cases glass chimney, 49 cases metalware.

S. S. Sofala from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.:—3,983 bales cotton, 46 bundles salted fish, 135 bales wool.

Works of Pramatha Nath Bose.

	Rs.	a.
The Illusions of New India	3	0
Epochs of Civilization	4	0
A History of Hindu Civilization under British Rule, Vols. I I	5	0
The Root-cause of the Great War	0	12
Give the people back their own (An open letter to His Excel cy the Viceroy and Governor-Ceneral of India)	0	12
Survival of Hindu Civilization. Part 1st	1	8
Essays and Lectures of the Industrial development of India, and other Indian Subjects	2	0
The Economic aspect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme	1	8
The M.-C. Reform Scheme and Indian Nationhood	0	12
The M.-C. Reform Scheme—A Constructive Criticism	0	12

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.
Booksellers, &c., Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Urgent to Shipchandlers and Railway Contractors.

For immediate sale to Highest Bidders.

Boiler Tubes: 2½", 3", and 4" outside dia.

Galvanized Tubes: ½", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½", & 2".

English Mild Steel Shaftings, Brand New: 2", 2¼", 2½", 2¾", & 3" of 22' length each.

Flexible Galvanized Wire Rope 6 × 19 Combination of Guaranteed British Breaking Strength from ¾" to 3" cir.

Manilla Rores from 1" to 8" cir.

Modern Pattern English Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.

Water-proof Canvas Paulins, of any colour, of guaranteed Government test and specification.

Apply immediately with your highest offers to

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM OF DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

Hargovind Jaychand and another vs. Hirji Bhugwandas & Co.

This was a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of about Rs. 6,000 as damages for breach of contract. On 13th November, 1916, the defendant sold to the plaintiff seven bales of dhoties of May-June shipment, the goods to be delivered on arrival. The goods arrived in Bombay at the end of August, 1917, and notice of their arrival was given by the defendants to the plaintiffs by two letters of 7th and 10th of September. The plaintiffs alleged that after this intimation, they repeatedly defendants, but were put off on various pretexts. The plaintiffs further alleged that they made a tender of the price of the goods to the defendants at their shop on 4th December, 1917. The defendants failed to deliver and hence the suit. The defendants alleged that they had always been ready and willing to deliver the contract goods to the plaintiffs, but the plaintiffs had failed to take delivery thereof. They denied that the plaintiffs had repeatedly demanded delivery in September or that they had made a tender of the price in December. The market rate of the goods in September was admittedly higher than the contract rate by a rupee per pair of dhotis, and subsequent to September the rate rose still higher.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. J. Coltman and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship disbelieving the plaintiffs' story, dismissed the suit with costs. In the course of his judgment, his Lordship remarked that there was something peculiar about the piece-goods market in Bombay, for it seemed to produce a most extraordinary quantity of perjury in the Court. In England one was accustomed to look to a horse dealing case as one in which a good deal of entirely contradictory evidence was likely to be heard. In Bombay, as far as His Lordship could see, the piece-goods market appeared to outstrip any English horse dealer. The Court seemed to be full day after day of various forms of dishonest claims or dishonest defences which had been raised in this particular market. It was not merely His Lordship's experience. If one were to examine the various plaints and written statements in the enormous number of cases with which the High Court had been flooded since the slump in the piece-goods market about the time of the Armistice last year, it would be astonishing to find what a large amount of absolutely false statements had been made. A good many people had been wise enough not to come to Court and repeat in the witness-box what they had stated in the plaint or the written statement, as the case might be. In the case before his Lordship the plaintiffs had, deepite his Lordship's warning, persisted in bringing forward their case.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

UITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

15-18—Re Carmelina F Mascarel alias E Pinto Pandia and Co, Jacob Conceicao D'Souza v Amaro A Y De Souza, Dharamsi and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1304-18—Jehangir M and S, Jankibai widow v Amibai widow, Mulla and M, Part heard.

1312-18—In person, Abdul Hassein Esufalli v. Messrs D J Mistry & Co. a firm, Little & Co.

1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Gordhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

102-17—Madh K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Club.

1113-16—Soonderdas and Co, B.i Manbai widow v Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Mulla and M.

326-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and Din.

926-18—Ard H D and Co, Kesharbai v Bhimji Meghji and ors, Shroff and D, Tyab D and Co, Ard H D and Co.

846-16—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Gordhandas v Venkatesh Raghvendra and ors, Chitnis Moti and Kanga.

946-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Parshottamdas and ors v Goverdhandas Khetsey a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1339-18—Ard H D and Co, Messrs M H Mowla and Sons a firm v Aaron A Nissim, Little and Co.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakulbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1345-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co.

1353-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1384-18—Pandia and Co, Ratilal Magnlal v Messrs. Harilal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 194.

471-18—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Bomanji Moolla and Co a firm.

472-18—N C Dalal, Sha Lalji Khushalji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji.

667-18—Malvi M R and Co, Narsey Monji v Abdul Gani Haji Moosa.

668-18—Payne and Co, Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani v Haji Hassan Kassam Jana a firm.

822-18—Captain and V, Fardunji Nowroji Fardunji v S R Harpanhali.

847-18—Matu J and M, Hajarimal Motaji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

971-18—Dik M and K, Gustadji Sorabji Commissariatwalla v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

869-18—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D. Part heard 25-7-19.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

In Re Bombay Cotton Contract Act 1919 and Re Arbitration—Payne and Co, The Bombay Cotton Co v Chandrasingh M Jaisinghbhai, Khandvalla and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

559-18—Daph F and D, Nagindas Poonamchand Nanavati a firm v Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Amin and D.

887-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ranglal Jankidas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-18—Matubhai J and M, Jaffer Sheermahomed v Hoosein A Peerbhoy, Bhaishanker K and G.

1227-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v Hormusji Bejonji Choksey and anr, In person, Forbes and Co.

978-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalianji v Ishwardas Gorukhram, Jamsedji R and D.

448-18—Dubash and Co, Soni Devraj Rana v Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandvala and Co.

1256-18—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm v Soni Devraj Rana and ors, Dubash and Co.

1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v. Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana & Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhaganlal Hirachand Valchand, Motichand and D.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1209-18—M V Gokhale, Raghunath Ganpatrao Dhamatkar v Vunpatrao Pundlik Dhumatkar and anr, Chitnis M and K. .....

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

181-18—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co, N C Dalal, Part heard 23-7-19.

994-17—Shroff and Din, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Messrs Dharsey Nanji and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

53-18—Shroff and Din, Rustomji Edulji Bharucha v Lieut-Col M P Kharegat, Craigie B and Co.

1243-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Gambhirmal Himatmal and ors, Tyebji D and Co.

1451-17—Khandvalla and Co, Sakharam Rukhmaji Welkar v Gannoo Umaji Waikar and ors, Mehta D and L, In person.

1145-17—Captain and V, Messrs Salemahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Binod Mills Co Ltd Craigie B and C.

714-18—Craigie B and C, Messrs W and A Graham and Co a firm v Pragji Ebjee and ors, Bhai K and Gir.

653-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Lumbraj Bhuraji a firm v Messrs Ochavlal Manecklal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

792-18—D J Mantri, Bai Madhibai v Kashinath Laxman Govind, Sham M and H.

191-18—Sabnis and Gore, Krishnarao Nanabhoy Chapwalla v Vasantrao Nanabhai Chapwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Dastur and Co, Daph F and D.

321-18—Mulji and Tha, Amritlal Hiralal a firm v Gordhandas Kaliandas, Mehta D and L.

147-18—Mulla and Mulla, Yemnabai widow and ors v Haji Yusub Haji Vali Mahomed and ors, Payne and Co.

815-18—Purshotamdas and Co, Bhagwanji Devkaran a firm v The G I P Railway Co and anr, Little and Co.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchumiva Joosubmiva v Dwarkanath Harichandra and ors, Daph F and D.

1391-18—Matu J and M, Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm v Madhavdas Jethabhai, Captain and V.

1403-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari, Little and Co.

1421-18—Rai K and Gir, Bai Champa v The Bombay Stores Supply and Trading Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1386-18—Amin and Desai (for a pauper), Esmail Vali Vastra v Abdulla Vali Vastra and anr, Kanga and S, Mancher and N.

1393-18—Bhai K and Gir, Tekbrai Tekchand v Mathuradas Somji and anr, Ard H D and Co.

I. D. F. AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The plan of the Bombay University Co. I.D.F. was settled. But rules were scarcely familiar to students, who however, filled the Forms and joined the University movement. Days were fixed for medical examination. Students were classified as A, B, C, D, in which C class-students were to be re-examined after six months; and D-ones, unfit. The Company commander hoped C-class men would be allowed to join the Corps, and the students also did not take it serious.

A sudden order from Military Authority arrived that only A, B-class men would be allowed to join; thus before proceeding a step forward the majority of students as well as the commander were disappointed by such a strict order. The commander tried but perhaps, a single person must not have succeeded in his attempt.

Where is the organiser now? Is he going to try for these disappointed persons? Why should these men be rejected when they came forward to present their lives for the service of the Motherland? and why were similar persons taken in the last University Corps?

When C-class men proved themselves as fit as A, B, ones in the last attempt, why should they not be admitted this time? It is said, almost all persons were admitted in Poona Corps. Why, then, should there be such strictness here in Bombay? Does it mean that Poona men are physically superior to Bombay men? It seems, therefore, that the organisers do not look so enthusiastic or bold as those of Poona in taking the students' side.

Will the organisers make any arrangement for the rest of the rejected students before the admitted are far advanced in training, so that the real blush of enthusiasm may bloom once more as before?—Yours, etc.,

A UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

Bombay, July 24

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

CURRIMBHOY GROUP MILLS.

The ordinary general meetings of the Currimbhoy, the Crescent, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, the Parel, and the Fazulbhoy mills were held yesterday Sir Sassoon J. David presiding at the first-named four and Mr. J. A. Wadia at the last-named. The reports were approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in them.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

The Directors, in the course if their report, stated:

"The Directors beg to submit their Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for a period of 15 months ended 31st March 1919, showing a net profit of Rs. 5,55,385-6-3 including the balance of Rs. 21,046-4-8 brought forward from the last account. Out of this amount Rs. 2,64,000 have already been declared an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1918 at Rs. 30 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,91,385-6-3 which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.

Building—Currimbhoy Mills Rs. 20,000; Building—Mahomedbhoy Mills Rs. 30,000; Rs. 50,000; Machinery—Currimbhoy Mills Rs 1,15,000; Machinery—Mahomedbhoy Mills Rs. 75,000; Rs. 1,90,000; Provision for Income and other Taxes Rs. 25,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 25,000; total Rs. 2,90,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,385-6-3. Your Directors recommend to take from the Reserve Fund Rs. 1,35,000 to be added to the above balance of Rs 1,385-6-3 making in all Rs. 1,36,385-6-3 which they recommend to dispose off as follows:—To Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income Tax) absorbing Rs. 1,32,000 and to carry forward Rs. 4,385-6-3 to the Current Year's Account. During the year under Report the Directors have purchased additional Land admeasuring about 36,187 sq. yds. amounting to Rs. 79, 213-12-0. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. a Director Ex-officio having resigned his seat owing to advanced age the Agents have appointed the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., a Director Ex-officio. The Directors accepted Sir Currimbhoy's resignation with deep regret, since he was not only the founder of the firm of your Agents under whose management your Company has done so remarkably well but he was also one of the chief promoters of your Company. Your Directors on their own behalf as well as on yours have conveyed to him their deep sense of appreciation and gratitude for his very valuable services.

The Directors have appointed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors. You are requested to confirm their appointment.

Two of the Directors Sir Sassoon David, Bart. and Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia retire from the Board by rotation but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election."

CRESCENT MILLS.

The Directors, in the course of their report, stated:

"The Directors beg to submit their annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for a period of fifteen months ending 31st March 1919 showing a net profit of Rs. 12,59,309-5-3 including the balance of Rs. 9,848-6-0 brought forward from the last Account. After deducting from the above sum an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share for the half year ending 30th June 1918 which has absorbed Rs. 3,75,000 there remains a balance of Rs. 8,84,309-5-3 which they recommend should be disposed of as under:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 2.25,000.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.

Mill-Buildings Rs. 75,000; Machinery Rs. 2,00,000; Sprinkler Installation Rs. 2,000; Fire Service Rs. 2,000; Drosophere Installation Rs. 4,000; Electric Light Installation Rs. 2,000; Furniture and Dead Stock Rs. 2,000; Rs. 2,87,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000; Repairs Fund Rs. 50,000; Income Tax on Profit and Super Tax Provision Fund Rs. 2,00,000; Workmen's Quarters Fund Rs. 50,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 20,000; to carry forward Rs. 2,309-5-3; total Rs. 8,84,309-5-3.

During the period under Report the Directors have purchased about 8,652 square yards of land adjoining the Mills premises amounting to Rs. 67,272.

The Directors have appointed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart. and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors You are requested to confirm their appointment.

Two of the Directors, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Sassoon David Bart. retire from the Board by rotation but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

EBRAHIMBHOY PABNEY MILLS.

The Directors, in the course of their report, stated:

"The Directors beg to submit their annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for a period of 15 months ending 31st March 1919, showing a net profit of Rs. 3,38,624-2-8 including the balance of Rs. 12,589-0-3 brought forward from the last account which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 1,20,000.

Depreciation: Building Rs. 35,000; Machinery Rs. 1,60,000; Rs. 1,95,000; towards writing off Debentures charges Rs. 1,405; provision for Income and other Taxes Rs. 10,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 10,000; to carry forward Rs. 2,219-2-8; total Rs. 3,38,624-2-8.

The Directors have appointed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors. You are requested to confirm their appointment. Two of the Directors Sir Sassoon David, Bart. and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia retire from the Board by rotation but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election".

THE PEARL MILLS.

The Directors, in the course of their report, stated:

"The Directors beg to submit their Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for a period of 15 months ended 31st March 1919, showing a net profit of Rs. 13 20,952-6-0 including the balance of Rs. 33,387-1-9, brought forward from the last Account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 4,39,340 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1918 at Rs. 55 per share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 8,90,612-6-0 be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 1,99,700.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.

Building Rs. 36,000; Machinery Rs. 115,000; Humidifier Installation Rs. 7,000; Sprinklers Installation Rs. 5,000; Electric Light Installation Rs. 10,000; Fire Service Rs. 5,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000; Workmen's Quarters Fund Rs. 50,000; Income Tax and Profit Tax Provision Fund Rs. 3,90,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 20,000; to carry forward Rs. 2,912-6-0; total Rs. 8,90,612-6-0.

The Directors beg to state that during the fifteen months under report they have purchased additional land admeasuring about 2,461 square yards amounting to Rs. 20,251-7-6.

The Directors have appointed Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Director. You are requested to confirm his appointment.

Two of the Directors Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia and Sir Sassoon David, Bart., retire by rotation, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election."

FAZALBHOY MILLS.

The Directors, in the course of their report, stated:

"The Directors beg to submit their Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for a period of 15 months ended 31st March 1919, showing a net profit of Rs. 18,73,436-5-2 including the balance of Rs. 21,999-5-6 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 5,04,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1918 at Rs. 70 per share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 13,69,436-5-2 be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 4,32,000.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.

Building Rs. 50,000; Machinery Rs. 2,74,000; Drosophore Installation Rs. 4,000; Sprinklers Installation Rs. 4,000; Electric Light Installation Rs. 10,000; Fire Service Rs. 4,000; Furniture and Dead Stock Rs. 4,000; Rs. 3,50,000; Repair Fund 50,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000; Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 50,000; Workmen's Quarters Fund Rs. 1,00,000; Income Tax and Profit Tax Provision Fund Rs. 2,25,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 25,000; to carry forward 37,436-5-2; total Rs. 13,69,436-5-2.

The Directors have appointed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors. You are requested to confirm their appointment.

Two of the Directors Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, retire by rotation, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election."

HORRORS OF MEAT DIET.

MR. LABHSHANKER'S FERVENT PRAYER

Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas sends us the following appeal, made by him to the public, for publication:

The "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of June 5, 1919, states:—

"'Five persons suddenly died of meat poison in Bombay!'

Dear reader,—Many persons die suddenly from meat-poison. So please study this very important subject, and do something to save mankind from death, and diseases from meat-poison.

HORRORS IN AMERICA ENGLAND, AND INDIA.

I have read in the "Open Door," New York, February, 1916, the following statement by the editor of the "Evening Globe," regarding Mr. Alfred McCann's exposure of meat-trade horrors:—

It seems almost beyond belief that in a city boasting of an organized Health Department with ample powers, the disease-spreading industry built up by the Johnson avenue slaughter-houses in Brooklyn should be allowed to flurish for a moment.

Time and again, during the last three years Mr. McCann has exposed the shameless traffic in diseased meat of which the Johnson avenue shambles are the clearing house. But still this revolting business has gone on with slight interruption. Little good has been done by changing Health Department inspectors. When the meat inspection bureau was shaken up, a few days ago, hope was held out that at last an end was to be put to the Johnson avenue scandal. Monday, a new supervisor, was put in charge. Two days later, Mr. McCann found the same old Johnson avenue cow meat, *corruvt with tuberculosis* on sale in retail butcher shop, and bearing the O. K. stamp of the Health Department.

There could have been no question of the condition of this meat to any inspection unless he were blind, and, in addition, had lost all sense of touch. No more loathsome pathological specimen has ever come under Mr. McCann's notice than these carcasses of old, diseased cows bearing the Health Department seal, "Inspected and Passed." Why and for what reason was this meat permitted to pass into the food supply of New York City. Mr. McCann asks? That is the question. It has been asked before. The time has come when it must be answered.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

If butchers were to kill healthy animals, only, they would have to suffer the loss of many thousands of dollars, they would be ruined, and their families would starve. So they will always kill as many diseased animals as possible for human food. The *only* remedy against the evil is that instead of expecting either the butchers or the meat-inspectors to become angels, prudent and life-loving Americans should resolve to become vegetarians, thereby saving themselves and their dear ones from the risk of some day suddenly falling victims to some deadly disease such as cholera or consumption.

Dear reader, will you please earn the very great blessing of starting a Vegetarian Society in your city, town or village, for the purpose of preaching to the people the advantages of the Vegetarian Diet from the Health Economy, Temperance and Mercy points of view?

When there is a great demand for corn, vegetables and fruits, butchers will become farmers or fruit-growers, etc:

Dr. Cooper, late chairman of the L. C. C. Health Committee wrote as under in the "Herald of the Golden Age":—

"Indeed there are several men in London who make a good living by going round the cow-sheds and buying for a song the ailing cows or those that no longer yield milk."

"The carcasses are often so bad that the men who trade in them dare not send the meat to Smithfield. They dispose of them to butchers privately."

SICKNESS AND DEATH.

Then again, the "Herald of the Golden Age" in its issue of December, 1903, observed as under:—

"The amount of human suffering which is caused by eating poisoned or diseased meat is positively distressing. Almost every day one reads in the papers of sickness and death resulting from this unhealthy habit.

The other day a bereft father wrote to me to say that his son had died through eating some diseased mutton, which was admitted to be unfit for human food, when he took back the remains of it to the 'first class family butchers' who sold it to him.

And I have just read of forty persons suffering from ptomaine poisoning near Oldham, through partaking of ox-tongue, which was served up for tea after a local funeral which they had attended. And again of fifty persons lying ill at Wolverhampton through eating brawn.

When will the public apprehend the significance of the fact that it is the practice, all over this country, to send animals that are afflicted with disease to the butcher—to save them from dying of their maladies?"

SALE OF INFECTED MEAT IN INDIA.

A "great beeg scandal" in Calcutta was reported in the "Times of India," February, 18, 1909. It was stated therein that "most of the animals brought for slaughter are wretched beasts which, as one Commissioner remarked with grim, humour, have to be crowded together to prevent them falling down," and that "as the authorities are apparently not disposed to interfere with the sale of infected meat, people are ordering their cooks to buy no more beef, while not a few are studying vegetarian cookery books.'

"Traveller" writing in the "Times of India" in its issue of October 8, 1918, stated as under:—

"The Crawford Meat Market (Bombay) is still a disgrace to any civilized community."

Mr. R. A. Tarkhad in the "Bombay Chronicle" of October 9, 1918, observed thus:—

"Owing to the present famine, sheep, goats and cattle in all conditions of disease and starvation, are being brought down daily (for the Bandora Slaughter Houses), a number of them in a moribund condition, and some dead."

I therefore pray that angels, in human forms may kindly study the literature of the following societies, and try to save mankind from the dangers of flesh-eating:—

(1) The Bombay Humanitarian League, 309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay. 2; and, (2) The London Vegetarian Association, Charing Cross, London, W. C."

(Sd.) LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Subjoined to the above is the following appeal made by Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League:—

'AN APPEAL.

"It can easily, be imagined that for one case of sudden death from meat-poison that is reported in the papers, there must be many that are not so reported, not to speak of more or less serious illnesses.

I therefore beg humanitarians of all communities to study our League's literature and spread its knowledge among the people."

(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

NEED FOR RETENTION OF RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to find that the Clerks' Union has been busy of late in getting strength to support its requisition to Government for the retention of the Rent Act for such period as the housing accommodation in the city and suburbs is increased, and I sincerely hope the efforts of the Union will be successful.

The failings that exist in the Rent Act have been availed of by the exacting landlords and it is only the judges of the Small Causes Court that prevented their misuse much further. These landlords are leaving their tenements in the most insanitary condition, possibly with a view to the occupancy being vacated by the existing tenants, being disgusted with the dirty condition and the constant ill-health that they maintain. It is then only that the landlords reap a fine rent harvest from new tenants. They try to enforce the law of ejectment by giving six months' notice to vacate as provided in the Act, but cannot think for a moment that even within these six months the tenants are not in a position to secure a habitable tenement within their limited income. In addition to these tactics other methods of a far-reaching character are resorted to and an example of such a conduct on the part of the landlords, among others is afforded by the owners of Ravte Buildings, Girgaon.

Municipal authorities saunter about the buildings, but pay no visit nor inspect them to see whether the latrines possess sufficient latches for privacy or whether the flushes are working properly. It is a long tale of discomforts long tolerated and the owners, who are not less than five, pass over these complaints when taken to them with indifference, which is peculiarity with them. This latter has not been written with any other motive, as we know how far the Municipality or even the owners themselves will come to the rescue of the unhappy inhabitants, but to prove that there is a very strong case for Government to retain the Rent Act in order to protect the weak middle class people from the oppressions of landlords. The Government would, therefore, be doing an act of justice and kindness if they retain the Rent Act for as long a time as is necessary for the development of the suburbs, by which only the congestion in the city will be reduced.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. P.

Bombay, July 24.

THE UNION OF THE LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

WITH

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS.

LAST DATE OF ADMISSION, 1ST AUGUST, 1919.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the well-known accountant of Bombay, Mr. F. R. MERCHANT (formerly Proprietor of The London Commercial Institute) and who is now a Lecturer at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, has transferred his Institute to Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Govalia Tank Road, which under its able Principal and Proprietor, stood first in India on four occasions in Senior and Advanced London Commercial Examinations held in India.

A special feature of this Union is the establishment of Higher Accountancy Department for the Degrees Examinations for F.C.R.A., F.L.A.A., and F.A.A., under the joint coaching of Messrs. Banaji and Merchant. Though fee for the same course is Rs. 400 and over elsewhere, with the object of bringing Higher Accountancy within the reach of the poor aspirants, students will be charged Rs. 250 only by easy monthly instalments. Unsuccessful students will be coached up free next year. No special qualifications or certificates are needed for admission.

Time:—8 to 9 a.m. (S.T.).

For further particulars please apply to Mr. BANAJI.

Your Baby's Smile

WHEN, for the first time, your Baby looked and smiled up into your eyes, it was little short of Heaven itself that opened in your heart. And from that moment, something more was added to your mother-happiness: you knew your little one was content and happy too.

A happy baby makes a happy mother, but neither you nor your baby can be fully happy unless his food is right. That is why you will always nurse him yourself if you can—you *know* breast milk is the best for your darling.

But if you cannot nurse baby yourself—try Glaxo first. Glaxo is next best to Mother's milk because it is pure, fresh cow's milk, made germ-free by the Glaxo process which transforms the abundant life-giving elements into a form as suitable for any consideration by Baby as is Mother's milk itself. And Glaxo has one other great point in these days of hurry and stress—it is easy to prepare. Just add boiling water—that is all you have to do.

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BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Mail Steamer Dunera with the China Mails expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, July 29.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong per s.s. Fultala via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

South Indian Club "At Home" to Sir Sankaran Nair, Ramchandra Mansions, Girgaum, 6 p.m., (S.T.)

THURSDAY, July 31.

English mail steamer Karapara, due at daybreak.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain, the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

GONSALVES—Beatrice Margaret, beloved wife of Mr. D. Gonsalves of Bandra, died at 125, Frere Road, Bombay, on 25th July, 1919, after a long illness of three months leaving behind her beloved husband, three children and relatives to bemoan her loss.

The cup is bitter
The sting severe
To part with one
We loved so dear
Hope to God
Some day to see
Our darling one
In Heaven to meet.

Mrs. MATALBAI, wife of Gangadas Mangaldas, Pleader (Thana), breathed her last at 10 p.m., on Saturday, Uthamna ceremony 4 p.m. to-day, Thakurdwar Bhai Jeewanji Lane, Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE COVERNTON S. S. LEAGUE.

The second Annual General meeting of the above League will be held on Wednesday, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the B. A. Class Room. Professor A. C. Farran, President of the League, will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Tehilram Lilaram will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), on "Dispensation of the Spirit."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Depressed Classes and Housing Problems" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. B. N. Motiwala will preside.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

The Annual Convocation of the Bombay University for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, on Wednesday, the 20th August, 1919, at 5-45 p.m.

Members of the Senate and Honorary Felsion are requested to kindly intimate their intention in writing to the Registrar, preferably before Wednesday, the 13th August.

SHAMRAO VITHAL MEMORIAL FUND.

The Shamrao Vithal Memorial Fund Scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month tenable for one year have been awarded to the following three applicants.—1 Manjeshwar Bhawanshankar Bhat studying in the St. Aloisius College, Mangalore, 2 Udyawar Anandrao of Karkal studying in the B. J. Medical School, Poona, 3 Rama Dasa Shanbhag studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association was held on Saturday in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaon, with Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki in the chair.

The draft of the Constitution and rules of the Association framed by the Provisional Managing Committee was discussed and duly passed with amendments.

The President suggested that to expedite the work of the Association it was necessary to elect the members of the Managing Committee at once. One of the gentlemen present objected to the suggestion on the ground that election of the members of the Managing Committee was not included in the Agenda of the Meeting and hence it would be a breach of faith, so far as the members not present were concerned, if the election were to take place at the meeting. The President repudiated the objection saying that the gentlemen present at the meeting had formed the Association and as such were the only members of the Association and others who had shown willingness to join the Association were only applicants. The meeting had therefore a right to elect the members of the Managing Committee. As the gentleman still persisted in his objection, votes were taken on the question and as there were only three gentlemen against, the meeting proceeded to elect the Managing Committee.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Managing Committee until the next election which takes place at the Annual General Meeting before 31st March 1920.

President: Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. G. Scrinzi and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Treasurer: Mr. G. R. Desai.

Secretaries: Mr. T. A. Kulkarni; Mr. J. K. Parulkar and Mr. R. M. Wagle.

Members of the Committee: Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Mr. M. K. Thakur, Mr. A. Willard, Mr. W. W. Proctor, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Mr. D. J. Surti, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. S. S. Mehta, Mr. N. F. Kanney, Mr. S. R. Bhise, Mr. S. K. Naique, Mr. P. R. Naik, and Mr. A. V. Chitre.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the preceedings terminated.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A company of 45 volunteers under the command of Mr. B. J. Mackenji, the Vice-Captain of the above Corps, left Bombay on Friday the 18th instant for their annual camping and to celebrate the Peace holiday at Nasik. On reaching Nasik the next morning the company had a long march of about five and a half miles from the railway station to the City.

The whole company was camped by the side of river Godavari, and used to have long marches twice a day. Mr. Akute, Pleader and the President of the Local Home Rule League, invited the company to a tea party which was followed by another from Mr. Vishvanath. The guests spent an enjoyable time on both these occasions.

The Inspector of the City Police requested the Officer-in-charge of the Corps to provide him with the names of the volunteers with details, which was unhesitatingly done. This Officer was very courteous and kindly took the party round the wellknown ancient building, whose history dates from the time of the Peshwas.

After spending a most enjoyable time, the party returned to Bombay on Monday morning.

EDITOR OF "PRATAP."

FURTHER SIGNATORIES TO MEMORIAL FOR RELEASE.

The following is a further list of signatories to the memorial for release of Mr. Lala Radha Krishna, Editor of the "Pratap" submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Mr. H.P. Mody.
Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidaya.
Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan.
Mr. Purmanand.
Mr. S. W. Bhedwar.
Mr. P. M. Patrvardhan.
Mr. S. M. Manga.
Mr. S. E. Kurwa.
Mr. V. N. Chandravarkar.
Mr. T. M. Kajiji.
Mr. J. G. Bhagat.
Mr. R. G. Munshif.
Mr. G. K. Devandhar.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERBULOSIS LEAGUE.

The following is the list of donations, subscriptions, etc., received since 1st January, to 21st July, 1919:—

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Rs. 100; Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents to the Kohinoor Mills, Rs. 1,000; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Shamsunder Baloje, Rs. 500; Mr. Anna Balwant, Rs. 500; Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Rs. 500; Bai Jerbai N. Wadia, Rs. 300; Mr. Krishnajee Bhagwant, Rs. 250; Mr. Ramkrishna Mahadev, Rs. 250; Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; Mr. D. F. Batilvalla, Rs. 100; Mr. M. M. Ranchoddas, Rs. 100; Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 100; the Asiatic Petorleum Co., of India, Ltd., Rs. 100; Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Rs. 100; A Parsee Lady, Rs. 100; Mr. N. N. Wadia, Rs. 100; Dr. and Mrs. K. P. P. Mody, Rs. 100; Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Rs. 50; Mr. H. P. Mody, Rs. 50.

Sums of Rs. 25 and under, Rs. 290. Total up to 21st July, 1919, Rs. 6,520.

CROPS IN KAIRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow the following to be published in your columns in the interests of the agricultural public of Kaira.

The rains uptil now were favourable for some crops such as bajri, til seed, bavto, kodra, etc., but they are not sufficient for the rice crop yet. The favourableness of the rains is changed into a very unpleasant and desperate condition of the rayats as the crops have been nearly destroyed in the process of growing, by peculiar kinds of worms.

I request the Government to ask the Agricultural Department to take early steps for the destruction of these "worms." Although I fear it is too late, something, perhaps may yet be done to ameliorate the condition of the rayats if some of the crops are saved.

The public look with confidence that an early inquiry will be made by the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

GHANASHYAM H. DESAI.

Thasra, (Dist. Kaira). July 24.

WATER SUPPLY FOR SRAVANAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow some space in your paper for the publication of the following:—

Sravanam, a ceremonious day for the religious observances of all Brahmins, falls on the 11th August. The religious function will commence at 6 in the morning and will last till 3 in the afternoon, during the course of which they have to take bath once or twice, and water would be required for various other purposes also. We have had in Bombay good showers this year, and the present signs of the monsoon too are not disappointing and as such the water scarcity is not at present so very apprehensive as it was thought to be. I beg to request, therefore, through the columns of your paper, the authorities concerned, to have a full supply of water during that whole day. The request, if complied with, would obviate much inconvenience in the performance of the ceremony and the whole community would feel much obliged and thankful.

A line in reply through your paper would afford information to all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

BRAHMIN.

Bombay, July 25.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN AND EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was I who first drew attention to the fact that children of Indian Catholic parents derive no benefit from the Municipal School Fund. I am greatly encouraged by the assurance of attention from our Catholic members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. I beg to say that if they fail to influence the Corporation to grant the benefit, we have right to claim the whole Indian Catholic, nay, the whole Indian Christian community should agitate, claim and secure their share of the funds in question.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Bombay, July 24.

ABANDONING A HORSE IN STREET.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "ILL-TREATMENT."?

In the Bombay High Court the other day their Lordships Mr. Justice Shah and Mr. Justice Hayward gave judgment in the case which is of much general public interest. This was an appeal in the case preferred by one Nasir Vajir a ghariwalla, who was convicted and sentenced to two years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to further three weeks' hard labour, by a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting at Mazagaon, for ill-treating a horse by turning it out into the street and abandoning it.

The facts of the case in brief were that the accused who was a hackney victoria owner turned out his horse on the 19th May last. The horse was subsequently, on the 21st idem found in an emaciated condition in Sukhlaji's Street and was starving. It was picked up by an Agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Its owner was traced and placed before the Bench of Honorary Magistrates. The accused was convicted and sentenced as stated above under Section 3 (a) of Act XI of 1890 (Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals).

Mr. K. S. Pandit Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kothaumane, pleader, appeared for the appellant.

It was argued by Mr. Pandit that mere abondonment of an animal did not amount to ill-treatment and cruelty to the animals as denned in Section 3 (a) of the Act. He shewed that in this particular case the appellant had relinquished all control over the animal when it was found starving. He relied on two English cases reported in 30th Law Times.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Shah in the course of his judgment observed:—The accused had been convicted by a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of ill-treating his horse on the 21st May last, under Section 3, Clause (a) of Act XI of 1890. His plea of 'guilty' was recorded in these terms: "I admit having turned my horse out to starve. It was on the road for 25 days." The question in the application was whether the conviction under Section 3 (a) was right.

In substance, what the accused had done was that he abandoned his horse. After he turned his horse out, he apparently exercised no control over the animal and the horse was practically left uncared for in the public streets. The section provided among other things that "if any person, in any street, or in any other place, whether open or closed, to which the public have access, or within sight of any person in any street or in any such other places, cruelly and unnecessarily beats, overdrives, overloads, or otherwise ill-treats, any animal, he should be liable to punishment by way of fine or imprisonment. All the acts of cruelty mentioned in the clause, viz. beating, and overloading, suggested that the person concerned exercised an immediate control over the animal at the time.

It was suggested on behalf of the accused in the course of the argument that it would not be ill-treating the animal, within the meaning of Section 3 (a), to let it starve. His Lordship however, was not prepared to accept that argument. It might be that where the person was in a position to exercise control over the animal, and to prevent starvation, he might effectively ill-treat an animal by starving it.

But it seemed to his Lordship that in the case before him, the accused had ceased to exercise any control over the animal when he turned it out in the streets. The statement of the accused was consistent with his having abandoned in terms the animal altogether. The Act did not prohibit a total abandonment of the animal by the owner, and the scheme of the Act did not suggest any such prohibition. It was apparently open to the owner, under the Act, to get rid of an animal, if so minded, by killing it or by abandoning it. It was clear from Section 5, that the Act did not prohibit the killing of an animal; it prohibited the killing of an animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner. It might be that in the case of animals thus abandoned by their owners in the city of Bombay, the provisions of Sections 52 and 53 of the Bombay City Police Act IV, of 1902, may afford some remedy. His Lordship did not suggest that provisions relating to the impounding of cattle afforded an adequate remedy for an evil arising in consequence of the abandonment of animals by their owners. But it was clear that such an abandonment was not prohibited by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Act.

If the evil resulting from the animals being thus abandoned in the streets, assumed any appreciable proportion, it would be a matter for the Legislature to consider whether the Act should not be suitably amended.

His Lordship would, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentences and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Hayward remarked:—The accused's act in turning out the horse to starve in the streets of a large town, would, no doubt, be ill-treatment in the ordinary meaning of the term. But the question to be decided was whether it was ill-treatment which had been made punishable by law. It had been argued that such an act amounted to mere abandonment, and at most, to a passive ill-treatment, similar to that of the man who left an injured horse to die, and was held to have committed no offence (Everitt vs. Davis) in England. It had been argued that such passive ill-treatment was distinguishable from the wilful leaving of a horse standing, without food, in a cab in a street, which was held to have been an offence in the case of Anderson vs. Wood, in Scotland.

It seemed to his Lordship that abandonment of a horse in such a manner, however, morally reprehensible, had not been made expressly punishable by law. Abandonment had not been forbidden, and alone would not amount to ill-treatment. It was not akin to "cruelly beating" "over-driving" or "overloading"; and could not, without strain of language, be brought within, the words "other wise ill-treats." It could not, moreover, be said, without loose speaking, that an abandoned horse was starved by the man who was previously its owner; any more than it could, strictly speaking, be said that a dismissed workman was being starved by his former master. It had also to be noticed that starving a horse had not had been made, "per se," an offence. It was no offence, under the enactment, to starve a horse in a stable. It would at most be an offence to starve a horse on a cab-stand. It would also be an offence to use a horse, which had become unfit to work through starvation, under Section 6; and it might also be an offence to let an animal, disabled by starvation, die in a street, or other public place; under Section 7 of the Act. But, in his Lordship's opinion, it would be an abuse of the Court's authority to hold that abandonment of a horse was an offence because starvation might result, when no express provision had been made to that effect in the Act, and when that Act XI of 1890, had been so strictly limited in its operation by the Legislature. It should be observed that starvation ought not to result in the town of Bombay, if it were recognised practically that any person might and every police officer ought to, take any horse found straying in any public place to the pound under Section 52 of the Bombay City Police Act; and it must be presumed that there were good reasons for the restrictions imposed in the operation of the law which was to have force, not merely in the Presidency Towns, but throughout the rural districts of India.

THE "HINDVASI" CASE.

CONTENTION THAT TRIAL WAS INVALID

The bail application for Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Editor "Hindvasi" who was convicted by Mr. Sorley, First Class Magistrate Hyderabad (Sind) for offences under Section 124-A, and 153-A, came up for hearing before Mr. E. Raymond, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 16th instant. In the course of his arguments in support of the application, Mr. Hirdaram, pleader appearing on behalf of Mr. Jethmal, contended that the trying Magistrate had illegally shut out important defence evidence consisting of the Hon. Mr. Curtis and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola witnesses intended to be called to prove that the order for the prosecution of Mr. Jethmal had not been sanctioned by the whole Executive Council as required by law and therefore the trial was invalid. Mr. Raymond adjourned the matter to the 21st instant to enable Mr. Elphinston the Public Prosecutor for Sind, to inquire from the Government of Bombay whether or not the whole Executive Council had sanctioned the prosecution. The case has again been adjourned till the 28th instant (to-day) when it is expected the reply of Government will be received.

BYCULLA ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding your correspondent "Erodisi's" letter in your Sunday Edition of the 27th instant regarding the ensuing Byculla E. Ward Municipal by-election, in which he urges the withdrawal of the candidates in favour of Mr. Joseph Baptista, I would like to make my position clear.

As for myself, I am in no way averse to Mr. Baptista's election and as a matter of fact I personally approached Mr. Baptista with a request to offer himself as a candidate for this by-election before I thought of going in for the same. I placed my services at his disposal in case he acceded to my request. But as he is still thinking of proceeding to England for a higher cause in the interests of the country at large, he could not comply with my request. Even at this stage, I myself, am willing to retire in Mr. Baptista's favour, in case he thinks seriously of going to the Corporation, Mr. Baptista's services to the Corporation are too well-known to be mentioned here. Nothing will give me more pleasure than retiring in Mr. Baptista's favour. I would not have written this to you but for the reason that my silence will be misunderstood.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

MR. BAPTISTA AND E. WARD ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that your correspondent "Erodisi" in your Sunday issue has not read my letter published in your columns of the 25th instant under the heading "Mr. Baptista and Corporation." If voters of E Ward desire that Mr. Baptista should be a member of the Corporation even for a short period it entirely lies in their hands to elect him, by sending a nomination paper, which can be had from the Municipal Commissioner, after being duly filled by two voters of the Ward, one proposing his name and the other seconding. Time has now come that the voters should choose their own candidate and nominate him for election, instead of an individual candidate going from door to door canvassing votes and support from the voter either by persuasion, influence or pressure. By this means the waste of money in sending cards to individual voters, and the waste of time and energy in seeing them will be avoided. Surely the electorate of Byculla Ward has got a nice opportunity, if it is serious in the matter, of nominating its own candidate, Mr. Baptista, if they want him on the Corporation and to see that he is elected. This will bring about a great change in the attitude of most of the councillors who no sooner they are elected on the Corporation, become indifferent to their electorate in the matter of representing the grievances of the people.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Municipal Reform Association Bombay.
316 Princess Street.
Bombay, July 27.

THE BUCKET SHOPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"What steps has the Government taken, regarding those bucket shops which receive betting on horses openly, to which mostly the poor class falls victim?

Now in the name of the public, Mr. Editor, I beg of you most humbly, as the paper is known to be taking very keen interest in public affairs, to move the authorities to put a stop to such illegal transactions, by ventilating through editorial columns, which are known to have their perfect effects on the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

LASHKAR DRIVEN BACK BY CHITRAL SCOUTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 27.

A press communique dated 27th says:—The raiding Lashkar which had been threatening Chitral Road in the vicinity of the Lowari Pass was successfully attacked and driven back with loss by a small body of Chitral Scouts on the 24th. The Lashkar has now withdrawn on to the borders of Dir territory.

In consequence of the arrival of the Afghan peace delegates the Basawal Lashkar is reported to be dispersing. Another party of Wazirs and Mahsuds is reported to have left the Wana neighbourhood with the intention of creating further trouble in Zhob.

At a public meeting held at Khandwa on the 23rd instant, resolutions were passed congratulating his Majesty the King-Emperor for the victory won in the world war, and also congratulating Mr. B. G. Tilak on the joyful occasion of his 64th birthday which also fell on the same day.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that Mr. Bharucha, without using apologetic terms, straightway admits that no meeting of the Parsi community was convened by the leaders of the community to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. But he mars the effect of his frankness by asking me which other community had done so! First of all it is no valid argument. If the Parsi *leaders* of old were the first to lead the way in the domain of Indian politics, cannot the *community* as a whole, which claims to be the leading and the most enlightened of Indian communities, take the initiative in a just and glorious cause and make other communities follow in its footsteps? Can a meeting, held for the sake of a whole nation and for the upholding of the sacred cause of Liberty of Speech, Pen and Association, be termed wrong in principle, even if it be secterian or communal? Assuredly not.

Mr. Bharucha misunderstands me when he says that I am against the inclusion of doctors and businessmen in the Committee of the "Parsi Central Association." What I maintained in my last letter and what I still maintain is, that looking to the needs, which are mainly political as acknowledged by the so-called Moderates and Extremists alike, of India at the present day, and looking to the fact that the Zoroastrian Conference, the Zoroastrian Association, etc., are very well able to look after the social, economic and educational needs of the community, and also noting the fact that the Parsi "Central" Association has come into existence in place of the Parsi Political Union, it is but meet and proper that the economical and educational questions should necessarily take a back row in the programme of the Association. *Ergo*, the claims of stalwarts like Sir Dinshaw Petit and Dr. Bahadurji, Miss Cursetji and Mrs. Jaiji Petit should take precedence over those of doctors and businessmen, who may be eminent in their respective vocations, but whose sphere is not politics. Mr. Bharucha once again enumerates the services rendered to India by individual Parsis, but this is quite superfluous in view of the fact that I have not questioned the substantial services rendered in and out of Bombay by some prominent Parsi gentlemen—including one, alas, only one brilliant Zoroastrian Dastur of the spiritual guide of the people.

In the last paragraph, Mr. Bharucha puts a direct question to me whether I really believe that the Parsis have continued to play their part in the politics of the country! My reply is that by "Parsis" if he means some prominent Parsi gentlemen, say, fifty or seventy or even a hundred in number, I will emphatically say "Yes", but if by "Parsis", Mr. Bharucha means the whole community—the rank and file of the community—then I am sorry to say that my response is in the negative.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

ARCHITECTS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the correspondence of Mr. R. D. Sioda appearing in your issue of the 22nd instant. I find he is labouring under some misapprehensions. His very suggestion that the student architects should carry out their business independently without the desire of getting licenses, is quite impracticable, painters or sculptors can do their business without any licenses, as they are not forced by the Government to have it; but the case of an architect is quite different from his brother artists. Under the town planning and such other acts of modern times, an architect—never mind he may be a Phidius or anybody unless he possesses a license from the Government of Municipality, is not allowed to practise and supervise the buildings under construction. Naturally his best ideas and designe remain on paper and never materialised except he plays foul in the hands of an L.C.E., whose knowledge about architecture is notoriously known enough. Had it is not been for this fact, Bombay would not have been so disgracefully disfigured.

Once again I beg to emphasise that the blocks we see along the best and wide roads as Hornby Road, Sandhurst Road and Lamington Road, etc. are no architecture at all, but mere imitative production of foreign ideas and designs without the slightest consideration as to their propriety, meaning and surroundings. Bombay along with other parts of India has woefully suffered in this way and as long as the real architects are ignored it will continue to suffer.—Yours, etc.,

"S."

Bombay, July, 25.

III. CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At about 3-45 p.m. yesterday, I saw a throng of about 30 men and women at the III Class Passengers' booking-window at the Victoria Terminus Station, in order to have tickets issued to them for the 4-10 Thana Local Train. The crowd went on swelling, but the booking clerk would not issue tickets till 4 p.m. in spite of entreaties from the passengers. From this, it would be easy to imagine what an amount of unnecessary trouble and annoyance the passengers and especially the female passengers are put to, for no fault of theirs. Owing to the smallness of space at the booking-window, and the constant coming in and going out of passengers, the trouble and inconvenience increase a hundredfold. Besides, aggregating of passengers for such a length of time affords facility to pick-pockets and loafers and causes an amount of torture to the female passengers. Will the authorities concerned, look into the matter immediately and arrange facilities in the way of III Class local passengers, especially the female ones, either by keeping a separate booking-window for females or by opening such a one for all the passengers, in addition to the one that exists, or by so instructing the servants that they may not unnecessarily detain passengers?—Yours, etc.,

SHAMJI SHIVJI.

Bombay, July 22.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 25.

The steamer Manora due next week has booked fifteen hundred tons seeds and cotton at 120 shillings, cotton seed 115 shillings for London. Two charters of Karachi to the United Kingdom are reported, the steamer Baron Dalmeny for September, the rate 155 shillings deadweight basis and the Hazelside, October, 135 on the seal basis.

PAY OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you would publish the following few lines in one of your valuable columns in order to ventilate some of the specific grievances of Telegraph clerks re. the revised scale of pay for the clerical establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department all over India and Burma, recently sanctioned with effect from the 1st of March 1919.

The provisions of the clerical revision sanctioned in G. O. No. 5 dated 27th May 1919 are felt by the staff to be utterly inadequate. The condensing of all past service into one year for incremental purposes is viewed by the whole of the staff as inequitable, inconsiderate and unsympathetic. This is the second reorganisation of the clerical branch since 1909 for the Bombay Office after repeated memorials and reminders on the subject extending over 3 to 4 years.

The revised scale of pay is unsatisfactory because it is incompatible with the existing economic conditions and the overwork that prevails in the department. It is necessary that all revisions should be made on the time scale with a minimum of Rs. 30 and that all service on pay now drawn should count towards increment.

Again, no consideration is shown in the revision towards certain responsible appointments such as Stamp Vendor, Supervising Clerks, Cable Account Section and Sorting Section.

Thirdly, as outlined in the Director General's Circular, when carried out the revision will involve retrenchments in the present salaries in, many cases, especially of those who have already put in 20 years' service more or less. Let me cite the case of a clerk with 21 years' service now drawing Rs. 80 and acting allowance of Rs. 10 or in all Rs. 90. By the new scale of pay he would get only Rs. 85, the acting allowance being done away with owing to time scale, as we are given to understand. According to the new scale there will not be a single clerk in the Department who will attain the maximum pay of Rs. 130 as per Director-General's Circular in 20 years and even the new entrant will take 30 to 35 years to reach the maximum owing to there being certain fixed appointments on lesser pay.

Therefore, it is requested that the Director-General may look into the cases of such senior clerks and sanction the maximum pay Rs. 130 to the clerks of over 20 years' service and a similar adequate scale to all other clerks who have completed 15 years and 17 years' service and further it is requested the starting pay of Rs. 30 may be done away with, as the same is not a living wage in these hard days, and that the same may be raised to Rs. 50 as suggested above.—Yours, etc.,

A DISGUSTED CLERK.

UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sending the accompanying correspondence without any comments of my own, of course, with a desire to see what your good self and the public especially my fellow registered graduates have to say about the same. I hope you will give an early publication to this letter and the correspondence.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. BIJAPURKAR.

Talegaon, July 23.

To The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will be kind enough to put the following proposal before the Syndicate:—"That all University notifications, Agenda papers and proceedings of all the meetings of the Senate and the discussions of the several sub-committees on questions of importance such as the appointment of studies, text-books, conduct of examinations, library arrangements, list of books purchased or journals subscribed to—all these as they are issued should be sent to all the registered graduates."

I hope it is needless to support the above request by any arguments. As interested in educational questions registered graduates may naturally desire to make suggestions to the Senate or Syndicate but especially to members of the Senate whom they themselves have sent as their representatives. They would like to know what work these latter have done. If it is necessary I would suggest that an additional fee of a quarter or a half rupee may be charged for the supply of papers and publications.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) V. G. BIJAPURKAR.

University of Bombay.
Bombay 11th, 1919.

To V. G. Bijapurkar, Esqr. M.A.,
Talegaon (Dhaboda) Dist. Poona.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 29th March last, I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to state that they are unable to comply with your request.—Yours, etc.,

REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DADAR AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the letters appearing in your paper since the last February 1919, regarding the grievances of the members of the above Division, I request Dr. Numan kindly to inform the public as to what he has done to redress the grievances. We have not seen any answer to any of the complaints that appeared in your paper. If so proposes to do nothing at all, why should he remain a District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay Corps.—Yours, etc.,

N. GODAVARIDAS.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA July 27.

A depression is forming over the head of the Bay and rainfall consequently decreased in north-east India. Fairly widespread rain again occurred in north-west India. Ranfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, south-east Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, West coast of the peninsula, North Hyderabad, Madras, Deccan, Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras, coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, south-west Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, east Rajputana and Bombay, Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui, and Moulmein three inches, Tavoy six, Minbu and Cuttack one, Sembalpur, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Mainpuri one and a half, Lucknow three-quarters, Bareilly a half, Mussooree three, Delhi three quarters, Hissar one and a half, Simla three, Dharampore five, Ladhiana, Multan a quarter, Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters, Harnai one, Jaipur three-quarters, Ahmedabad one, Khandwa, Pachmarhi, Raipur one and a half, Seoni three, Maua a quarter, Jagdalpur three, Bombay, Ratnagiri four, Marmagoa three, Karwar six, Aurangabad a half, Mercara two, Mangalore four, Cochin two, Cuddalore one and a half, Cuddapah three-quarters.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Deccan and a decrease in east of United Provinces.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 28th July, 1919.

RECASTING HIGHER EDUCATION.

That our Universities are in need of urgent and radical reform, is a commonplace which requires no emphasis. While it is a welcome fact that the Government of India seem alive to the necessity of reform, it is unfortunate that political considerations have continued to guide the footsteps of Government and the reforms they seem anxious to initiate in the name of efficiency are likely to have a disastrous effect on the spread of education. The rapid growth of secondary and higher education is no matter for sorrow. No anxiety need be felt on account of the eager rush of students to avail themselves of higher types of education. It is a matter of joy and congratulation and the best efforts of Government should be directed towards affording increasing facilities for education. The old idea that it is not the business of Government to afford secondary and higher education to all those that need it and that they have done their duty if they establish a few model schools and colleges and retire from the field of higher education and leave it only to private effort, has now been definitely abandoned. Education has been looked upon as a national obligation and the State in advanced countries has definitely accepted it as its sacred duty to secure the best and highest type of education not only to the rich few but also to the poorest in the land. While the Government in India are debating whether primary education should be made compulsory and are considering how best it can be done without incurring any financial obligations, the question of compulsory higher education has come within the range of practical politics in many other countries. The record of Government shows that they have not been anxious to spend money on education, and still less so on higher education. There is a splendid opportunity to transfer the burden to the Minister, but the Government of India have shown themselves very keen on reserving secondary and higher education. They do not want to lose control over it. They remark about education that after the maintenance of law and order there is no matter for which the responsibility of the British Government is heavier. And how have they discharged it? They themselves admit their errors in the past but want time to repair the mistakes. Knowing as the public does how anxious they have been for the spread of education, it can never support them in their demand. As Sir Sankaran Nair has remarked in his famous and masterly Minute of Dissent, it is the the Minister who can be trusted to work wholeheartedly and obtain the money required for the expansion and improvement of education. Government have no heart in it; were it not for political fears which are baseless they would not fight so much for official control. We have had, however, enough of official control and the time has come for the transfer of education to Indian hands, for the truth is that it is on Indian direction alone that educational progress depends.

Meanwhile it will not be entirely out of place to refer to one of the most important recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, leaking out in a manner discreditable to Government, which is retrogressive and which will curtail higher education, if it is adopted. For a long time past the complaint has been raised in interested circles that the knowledge of English of the matriculates is not up to the mark and that they are not able to follow the lectures in the colleges. If full seven years in the high school course are not sufficient to impart to the students a knowledge of English sufficient to enable them to follow the college lectures intelligently, can we be sure that two years more in the schools, as is recommended by the Commission, will work wonders? We are not prepared thus to condemn all the secondary schools at present existing. Already the course extends to eleven years, including the primary classes, and it would be a burden on the students to add two more to the school course. The Commission recommends the transfer of the first two college classes to the school and the raising of the entrance test to the intermediate standard on the strange plea that the intermediate classes do not rightly belong to the University stage. Is it necessary to raise the entrance test to such a high standard and thus effectually bar thousands of students from University training? How many of the schools are efficient enough to teach the intermediate standard? Very few can undertake the work and intermediate schools will spring up, thus again reviving the evil of second-grade colleges. If the reform is meant as a means to reduce the pressure on the existing colleges, the proper way is to start more colleges and not to transfer college classes to schools but ill-equipped to conduct them efficiently. Decidedly it would be better for the students to spend four years in the college than two in the school and two in the college. In the college the lower classes will have the advantage of instruction from the professors teaching the higher classes. The schools necessarily will recruit a less efficient staff and generally the students will suffer. The Commission observes that the future welfare of the University depends upon improvement made in secondary education. Granted. But the step recommended by the Commission will keep out the majority of students from university life, bring into existence hybrid inter-colleges with school classes attached to them and may prejudicially affect both school and collegiate education. The former University Commission was strongly opposed to such mixed institutions. The universities at present insist upon independent colleges, discourage second-grade colleges and favour only first-grade colleges. The proposals of the Commission involve a radical change of the secondary and collegiate courses. Though the Commission refers to the Calcutta University only, it would be better if the other universities and provinces bestir red themselves and saw that ready-made reforms were not forced on them; for it is well-known that Government have been looking forward to the Report to formulate an All-India policy. We are not opposed to reforms, but when proposals involving the denial of University education to larger numbers are made, we consider it our duty to raise a note of warning. Higher education should not be beyond the reach of the poorest in the land. In England a system of scholarships has been instituted bringing higher education to the homes of the poor. In India, we seem to be more concerned about restricting and curtailing higher education rather than about diffusing it.

The Report of the Commission is for some mysterious reason withheld from the public and in our criticism we are handicapped by the fact that the summary obtained by a plucky journal is disappointingly brief. Certain other recommendations of the Commission are welcome, notably their insistence on freeing the universities from official control. The controlling bodies in the universities at present consist of a standing majority of the nominees of Government. Still they are not allowed enough free action, but if the proposals are adopted, the universities will be autonomous in their internal administration. The Commission suggests also the institution of a Board of Education with a non-official majority. It lays stress on the training of teachers and the necessity of paying them properly. It wants further residential accommodation for students. All these reforms are urgent, but educational reforms, as other reforms, mean more money and Government have been known hitherto to be rather closefisted regarding educational expenditure. Instead of considering educational expenditure as one of the necessary items, Government themselves admit that during lean years education came last with them. With such a record, Government cannot expect people to be enthusiastic about their desire further to control education. The interests of the nation will be better served and the needs of education better met, if education is transferred. Moreover Government seem to be influenced by the idea that more money has been spent in former years on higher education than necessary. It is hopeless to expect that they will undertake large schemes involving great expenditure, if they are led by this erroneous idea. All things considered, they would do well to leave education to the people who are likely to know their needs and interests best.

DAWN OF HOPE.

The people of India will receive the news which we publish elsewhere from our Allahabad correspondent with feelings of grateful relief. The question of getting the appeals from the Punjab admitted before the Privy Council was causing deep anxiety in India. Now we learn that the solicitors of Pundit Motilal have cabled to him that special leave for appeal has been granted to Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand by the Privy Council. No time has been lost in expediting the course of the other appeals, and we are glad to be told that in the Lahore Conspiracy case, the Amritsar Conspiracy case and the Gujaranwalla case, application for leave for appeal against conviction has been lodged already, or is about to be lodged. It will be remembered that it was the merciful interference of the Secretary of State which saved Mr. Bugga and Mr. Ratanchand from the prospect of execution before appeal. We believe that the other three cases will follow precedent in the Privy Council and be admitted for appeal. Apart from the law cited for the sustaining of these awful convictions, public conscience has been outraged by the palpable violation of natural justice in the proceedings of the Commissions. We need not say that an appeal before the Privy Council by Indians has, in cases of this kind, infinitely better chances of justice inasmuch as there will be no jury of ordinary Britishers whose prejudices and racial suspicions can be excited by a none-too-scrupulous counsel, but there will be a bench of sober men learned in the law and with very little prejudice to judge of the issue. The fact that Sir John Simon has been retained for argument will give further confidence to people and make them feel that if there are going to be no Old Bailey tricks in the Court, the case will not suffer from any lack of lucidity in the appeals or any obscuring of issues on the part of the Court. We are deeply reassured by the news and we look forward to see justice being vindicated.

Notes of the Day.

The "Tribune's" Troubles.

We welcome the re-appearance of the "Tribune", after a suspension of three months. No effort had been spared by the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to crush this able and courageous organ of public opinion. Its editor, Mr. Kalinath Roy, was unjustly convicted, orders after orders were served on the paper itself, and it was confidently hoped, in some high quarters, that the "Tribune", at least had been laid low. Its resuscitation, therefore, is the more welcome as it demonstrates that, in spite of recent unfortunate happenings, public spirit in the Punjab is as undaunted as ever in the advocacy of the common cause of the country. Though owing to the inadequacy of the staff, no editorials will appear for the present, we hope the ravage on the editorial staff of the "Tribune" will soon be repaired and the "Tribune" will once more resume its career along the path laid down by Mr. Kalinath Roy.

The Press Act Again.

The Government, however, have not been slow in paying their tribute to the "Tribune." The indispensable Press Act has again been requisitioned and a security of Rs. 2,000 exacted from the paper. The District Magistrate in demanding this security delivered himself of some extraordinary statements. He said that, although those responsible for the conduct of the "Tribune" newspaper were well aware of Government's disapproval of their campaign of virulent calumny of Government's action and pernicious misrepresentation of the Rowlatt Act, this paper continued in its course of stirring up ill-feeling and resentment with the results which are now patent enough. The results are patent enough, but to saddle the responsibility for them on the "Tribune" shows the depth of magisterial wisdom. There are no two opinions in the country about the Rowlatt Bill and the strictures of the magistrate on the conduct of the "Tribune" will, to say the least, appear incongruous to those who have read the "offending" articles in the "Tribune" for which Mr. Kalinath Roy was tried and convicted.

Deranged by Prejudice?

Sir Benjamin Robertson is not accustomed to flights of invective, but he did make an attempt that way when he observed in the C. P. Legislative Council that "if India has to pay a heavy bill for the Afghan war, it will only be paying for the agitation against the Government which influenced the Amir in his foolish enterprise." We shall refrain from giving an apt epithet to Sir Benjamin's essay at repartee, but we would in all humility advise him to desist. Dr. Johnson once remarked that if a man failed in being a lord among wits, he might console himself by trying to be a wit among lords—an infinitely easier matter,—and we regret that Sir Benjamin has to be informed that he is at best only a wit among bureaucrats. We have, it appears, to pay for the "influence" which the Amir got from the anti-Rowlatt agitation. We protest that we should not be called upon to pay on the basis of this doctrine; for it may be that for something else done by some other excitable individual in the future, we shall be called upon by gentlemen like Sir Benjamin to pay! Let somebody make a miscalculation and India is to pay! And in this case it happens that the alleged temptation to the Amir could have been avoided by the bureaucracy. As to who it is that should pay we shall leave the matter between the Amir and the Government of India. The *naivete* of Sir Benjamin lies in the fact that in all cases the taxpayer will have to pay without any reference to the blunders of the bureaucracy who do not come in the paying dock. Whether they blunder or they do right, India has of course to pay and we are sorry that an administrator of the stamp of Sir Benjamin Roberton should have essayed a theory which would discredit any right-thinking man or body of men, except, of course, Martial Law Commissions.

The Maratha Deputation.

The very sympathetic reply, which His Excellency the Governor gave to the deputation of the All-India Maratha League at Poona, ought to make it clear to the rank and file of the community that so far as His Excellency's Government are concerned everything possible will be done to press the just claims of the Marathas to recognition. The services of the Maratha regiments during the war have been second to none among the Indian expeditionary forces, as has been borne testimony to by all competent to speak, from His Majesty downwards. It is evident that Sir George Lloyd, himself a soldier, is only too eager to see that such services are properly appreciated and requited. In regard to the franchise question, however, much as the authorities and all sincere well-wishers of the Marathas would like the latter to be specially represented and in other ways helped forward, as a backward community, the question, as Sir George pointed out, must be considered with an eye to the interests of the whole community. There are many other backward communities, and minority communities, within the fold of Hinduism, besides the Marathas, who may, with equal justice, lay claim to special communal representation. Government will not, in fairness, be able to deny to some of these at least, if not all of them, separate representation. Hence some other way, than through a separate communal electorate, will have to be found out to secure adequate representation of this prominent backward community in the council and local bodies.

A Welcome Change.

The Central Provinces Government have at last seen their way to introduce a compulsory primary education Bill, based on legislation passed in Bombay and other provinces, in their Legislative Council, and the Chief Commissioner and the Hon. Mr. Mayhew, mover of the Bill, went to the length of invoking the name of Mr. Gokhale, whose "great speech" in the Viceroy's Council the Commissioner said he still remembered. Though all non-official members was forthcoming on that Honour Sir Benjamin Robertson was among the official members, who actively participated in the historic debate on Mr. Gokhale's Bill, but the Indian public recollect very well what little support from official members was forthcoming on the occasion for Mr. Gokhale, in spite of his "great speech." Indeed, during the years that immediately followed the defeat of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, we saw some of the local Governments, among whom those of Madras, Punjab and Bombay were most prominent, going so far as to forbid some of the larger municipal towns from introducing free primary education in their own schools, and undertaking to bear the whole burden of the charges. What has changed the angle of vision of the Indian bureaucracy in so short a time, and what has become of the "insurmountable difficulties" which, according to the official view at the time, rendered Mr. Gokhale's Bill a wholly impracticable measure? However, we sincerely welcome the changed outlook of officialdom towards the principle of compulsory primary education.

Railway Fares.

Though the war is at an end, the local Railway Companies, which introduced increased rates for passenger traffic, as a temporary war measure, with effect from June 1917, have not seen their way yet to revert to the normal rates. The increased rates, especially those for third class passengers, imposed a great hardship on the poor and middle classes, but the public submitted to them without much protest, as they were given to understand that such a measure was necessary in order to curtail passenger traffic, in the interests of the prosecution of war, and because an increase in revenue was needed to meet the increased expenditure. Though pre-war conditions will not be reached by the Companies for some time yet in regard to rolling stock and the like, we think that the time has come for the Companies to revert to the normal rates in the matter of, at least, the third class fares and afford the poorer classes of passengers the relief they need so much in these hard days. As pointed out by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, in a representation to the Government of India, the Railway Companies may retain for some more, if necessary, the existing first and second class fares, but now that the war has come to an end, there should be no excuse for keeping the third class fares at their present excessively high level. In the matter of season tickets, also, the pre-war rates should be reverted to in all cases.

The Study of Vernaculars.

The Indian Universities, one by one, would appear to be repenting now of their past neglect of the vernaculars. In most of the universities the vernaculars still occupy the place of optional subjects in the college curricula, and even in the premier University of Calcutta, till but the other day, so rich and highly developed a vernacular as Bengali was not even an optional subject in the M.A. course. The Calcutta University, however, is now trying to come into line with the Madras and Bombay Universities, and has just instituted an M.A. degree examination in the vernaculars. Bengali, of course, as the principal language of the province, stands to derive the greatest benefit from this welcome innovation. A glance at the course prescribed for the examinations this year and next year will show that there is plenty of material for investigation and study in the field of Bengali literature. The history of Bengali literature from the earliest times, the development of Bengali language, the growth of Vaisnava literature during the sixteenth century, the development of prose style and the influence of Western culture in the nineteenth century, are subjects worth patient study and research. The regret is that the Calcutta University should have awakened so late in the day.

"MR. B. G. HORNIMAN—REPUBLICAN."

The latest about Mr. Horniman is the following from the "Nottingham Evening News":

I understand that he is to edit *The Republican*, which is to be the organ of the society to which I referred recently as about to start a vigorous campaign for republicanism in England immediately peace is signed.

In joining the work of this society, of which Mr. H. G. Wells and Colonel Arthur Lynch are prominent members, "Benjy" (as he was known in the old days of Fleet Street) connects a family link, for his brother, the well-known writer, is a vice-president for this year.—"New India."

SERIOUS COAL CRISIS.

CONFERENCE OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL ACTION TO ENFORCE DEMANDS.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 27.

The conference of the Triple Alliance, Mr. Smillie presiding and three hundred delegates being present, passed resolution by 817 votes to 11 recommending its constituent bodies to ascertain whether members are prepared to take industrial action to enforce their demands, namely, abolition of conscription, discontinuance of military intervention in Russia also in trade disputes in Britain, stoppage of the blockade and release of conscientious objectors.

STRIKE SITUATION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NAVAL MEN PUMPING IN YORKSHIRE PITS.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 27.

Ten thousand Monmouthshire miners have resumed work but further ten thousand Mansfield miners have struck while contrary to the advice of their President, the Notts Miners' Association passed a resolution in favour of continuing the strike as long as the Yorkshire miners remain out.

The Triple Alliance Conference rejected by 144 votes to 84 the motion by Mr. Ben Tillett in favour of public proceedings. The men from the Navy have begun pumping in the Yorkshire pits and so far have met with no interference.

REFERENCE IN THE COMMONS.

PREMIER TO CONFER WITH MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 12 midnight, July 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that six Yorkshire mines were flooded seventeen were endangered and 158 naval men were employed without interference. A few pits had stopped in Derbyshire where the strike was spreading. The naval men were there. There was no change in Lancashire or Notts.

A resolution had been passed in South Wales in favour of remaining at work pending negotiations with the Government, but a considerable number were still striking. The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law would confer with the Miners' Executive on July 24th.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE'S MOMENTOUS MEETING.

PERILOUS ALL-ROUND DISORDERS IN MINES.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. midnight, July 26.

The momentous meeting of the Executives of the Triple Alliance, namely the Miners, Railwaymen and Transportworkers and the Miners' Federation have been fixed to take place in London to-day to decide on further action. Mr. Smillie and other leaders have arrived in London. It is expected that the Miners' Executives will meet Mr. Lloyd George to-morrow. Meanwhile the deadlock in the minefields continues. Roughly a quarter of all the miners in the country are idle.

The peril in the Yorkshire mines has increased from the accumulation of gas due to the failure of ventilation. Precautions are being taken to prevent explosions. Six of the mines are already flooded out. The naval pumpers are working in three collieries.

Paralysation of industries is spreading. A hundred trawlers are detained at Grimsby. The Government is issuing a warning to the Midlands to curtail the consumption of gas, electricity and water. Local authorities are advised to prepare schemes for the conservation of resources.

MINERS' FEDERATION ADVISE RESUMPTION OF WORK.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT SHEFFIELD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 22.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 26.

The Welsh Miners' Conference decided to continue work until the executive of the Miners' Federation has fixed new piece rates with Government. The strike of two thousand miners at Walsall has collapsed. The collieries at Bolton are working as usual with the exception of a few small pits. The Lancashire and Cheshire Federation has circularised men advising them to remain at work in accordance with the decision of the Keswick conference. The position at Sheffield grows more serious. Officials, hitherto, have maintained pumping, preventing a disaster at the Nunnery pits, but already twelve thousand men in Sheffield have been rendered idle by the strike, and it is anticipated that the number will reach sixty thousand by July 26th. There is a growing demand that Government should effect a settlement.

MINERS' STRIKE.

NECESSITY OF ECONOMISING COAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 7-30 a.m., July 27.

The railway executive announces that the miners' strike may necessitate considerable reduction of passenger train service forthwith.

Sir Eric Geddes has telegraphed to Municipal authorities in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts and Derby urging absolute necessity of economising coal.

COST OF BRITISH COAL TO FRANCE.

FRANCE BUYING COAL IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 7-30 a.m., July 27.

A telegram from Paris says in the Chamber, M. Loucher, the Minister of Reconstruction, stated that as British coal now cost France 135 francs a ton, France had turned to America where she was able to buy coal more cheaply.

RESULT OF BY-ELECTION AT SWANSEA EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 1-30 p.m., July 27.

In the by-election at Swansea East, Matthews, Coalition Liberal, defeated D. Williams, Labour. (Note, figures are mutilated).

S. S. NANKIN.

DELAYED AT PORT SAID FOR CLEANSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 25
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons, Captain Ormsby-Gore affirmed that the P. and O. steamer Nankin bound for India was delayed at Port Said for cleansing. The passengers were in quarantine at Alexandria under very unsatisfactory conditions.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that the Government had telegraphed to General Allenby asking particulars.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD HOLDEN.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 27.

The death is announced of Sir E. H. Holden.

The late Sir Edward Holden was the Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1901, and was created a Baron in 1909. Later on, he became the representative of Heywood Division in Parliament. He died at the age of 71 years, being born on the 11th May 1848.

LETTER MAILS FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM ETC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 24.
Reed. 1-30 p.m., July 27.

The Post Office announces that from next week letter mails for the Straits Settlements, the Dutch Indies, Siam, etc., Hongkong and South China will be despatched on Thursdays by the Holt line direct from Birkenhead.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 22.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 26.

The match between Middlesex was abandoned owing to rain; Yorkshire beat Surrey by ten wickets; Australians beat Warwick by an innings and 38 runs; Somerset beat Worcester by an innings and 96 runs.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 24.
Reed. 1-30 p.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster stated that British casualties in Russia since November, 1918, were 19 officers and 148 men killed, 20 officers and 185 men wounded and two officers and 37 men missing.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

SIR J. MESTON'S FEAR OF JOINT CONTROL.

SIR CLAUDE HILL'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 22.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 26.

At a sitting of the Joint Committee today Lord Selborne stated that many communications had been received. He pointed out that that Committee was not enquiring into the state of India or the government of India; only evidence within the scope of the Bill and bearing large interests would be heard.

Sir James Meston replying to Mr. Montagu said that the Government of India hoped that under the proposed separate control of provincial finance there would be some give and take between the two halves of the government. He feared that joint control would lead to much wrangling. He admitted the reasonableness of the suggestion that a machinery should be provided in case of quarrels occurring. He thought that the enfranchisement of women in India would be extraordinarily difficult; very few women would come to polling booths.

Replying to Sir Henry Craik, Sir James Meston said that the Government of India recognised that the principle of dualism had not been tried and time was necessary to work out details. Dualism was necessary to educate India to popular control.

Replying to Lord Northumberland, Sir James Meston said that the Government of India would not object to the establishment of slightly different provincial constitutions in view of the differences between the provinces.

SCHEME RECEIVED WHOLE-HEARTEDLY.

Replying to Lord Sydenham, Sir James Meston denied that the scheme was coldly received; on the contrary it was wholeheartedly received by some classes. The public services were naturally nervous about the change but would loyally cooperate in making the scheme a success.

Sir Claude Hill replying to Mr. Montagu thought that the relative acceptability in India of the proposed schemes would be firstly, the scheme of the joint report, secondly, the scheme as amended by the Government of India, and lastly, by a great deal, the scheme of the local governments. Replying to Lord Sinha, Sir Claude Hill said that he was not aware that all shades of Indian opinion favoured executive councils, both central and provincial, consisting of equal numbers of officials and non-officials.

LUCKNOW CONTRACT.

In a sitting of the Joint Committee on the 22nd, Sir James Meston, replying to Mr. Montagu, emphatically denied that the Government of India intended to reject the Lucknow contract which was very important and a valuable political document.

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH'S EVIDENCE.

HIS VIEWS ON WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. midnight, July 26.

In the Joint Committee, Lord Southborough gave evidence that his Committee had endeavoured to find a *via media*, which would lead to the best solution during the experimental years of reform. The Committee took a high line throughout ignoring carping criticism. They had been greatly helped by the data and proposals of the local Governments.

He did not favour separate or special arrangements for recording women's votes. Many witnesses supported women suffrage, but he felt they were not thinking whether women would desire to use the vote, but thought it would show the desire to give the women of India assistance and perhaps a larger measure of emancipation. The Committee sympathised with the desire to help the women by enfranchising them, but except for Mr. Hogge, they did not go beyond sympathy.

Replying to Lord Sinha Lord Southborough said they were unable to arrive at the senatorial franchise and might have come to grief on the matter, but for the self-denial of the Indian members. They recognised that they must get the machine going. They would have liked direct representation, but that would come later.

The sitting was adjourned until July 28.

LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 1-30 p.m., July 27.

At a sitting of the Joint Committee to-day, Lord Southborough, dealing with the Madras difficulty, said the Committee were unanimous that they were not justified in embarking on a big extravagant scheme upon the evidence produced. They thought the onus lay heavily upon the non-Brahmins to make out their case. He was of opinion that the proposal of the non-Brahmins should not be accepted except as a condition of settlement.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

REVISION OF INDIAN ARMY PAY.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. midnight, July 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Mosley, Mr. Montagu stated that the views of the Government of India on the report of Lord Crewe's Committee would be available for the Joint Committee.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he had asked the Government of India to consider urgently the question of the Indian Army pay and suggested as an interim measure, the grant of temporary allowances when the War Office published and applied new rates of the British Army pay. Leave and pension rates would be considered similarly when finally settled for the British Army.

Mr. Thomas Stanford affirmed that the merchants of Darjeeling were holding up rice in order to force up the prices. Mr. Montagu promised to communicate with the Government of India.

SENTENCES ON PUNJAB LEADERS.

INDIGNATION OF MODERATE DEPUTATION.

APPEAL TO GOVT. TO ORDER SUSPENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 1-30 p.m., July 27.

The Moderate deputation has passed a resolution expressing indignation at the sentences passed upon Messrs. Harkishan Lal, Dunichand, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, Chowdury and others and appealing to Government to order immediate suspension of the sentences and to appoint without delay a commission of investigation empowered to review the decisions of the martial law commissions at Lahore. The resolution has been forwarded to Mr. Montagu.

SECOND READING OF PEACE TREATY.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 22.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 26.

In the debate on the second reading of the Peace Treaty, Mr. Botomley's amendment, regretting that the Treaty did not impose upon Germany binding obligations to make good to Britain her total financial cost of war, was rejected.

BUGGA AND RATANCHAND'S CONVICTIONS.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE GRANTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received a cable message from his solicitors in England informing him that Messrs. Bugga's and Ratanchand's petitions in the Amritsar National Bank case for special leave to appeal from convictions by Martial Law Commissioners was heard by the Privy Council on 23rd July. Their lordships granted leave.

APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL IN OTHER CASES.

Appeals from Martial Law convictions and sentences have also been lodged, or are about to be lodged, in the Privy Council in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Amritsar Conspiracy Case and Gujranwala Leaders' Case. It is now expected that leave will be granted by the Privy Council in all these cases.

Sir John Simon has been retained on behalf of the appellants.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

THE "TIMES" ALLEGATION.

GRAVITY OF SITUATION MINIMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 1-30 p.m., July 27.

"The Times" alleges that Mr. Montagu in the statements in Parliament persistently minimises the gravity of the situation on the North-West Frontier and cites a statement in Parliament on the 16th that except for the outpost affairs there was now no fighting on the Afghanistan frontier. "The Times" draws special attention to the loss of two guns and demands explanations. The "Times" deprecates placing too much dependence on the forthcoming negotiations and says we may arrange peace with the Amir, but it is a very open question whether the Amir or ourselves will be able to restore peace on the frontier.

ECONOMIC DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 7-30 a.m., July 27.

PARIS.—There was a full dress economic debate in the Chamber yesterday. After powerful defence by M. Clemenceau a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 389 votes to 176 thus reversing the adverse vote of July 18th.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

BRITAIN LEADS FOR EMPIRE MATCH TROPHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 22.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 26.

In the shooting at Bisley for the Empire Match Trophy to-day's scores were:—

Britain	1043
Australia	1012
Canada	997
New Zealand	959

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN BALTIC.

KEPT TO PREVENT SPREAD OF BOLSHEVIST MILITARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Reed. 7-30 a.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long stated that British warships were kept in the Baltic in order to prevent unprovoked Bolshevist raids on the coast towns of the Baltic states and Finland, interference with the feeding of the population and the spread of Bolshevist militarism. He was satisfied that the forces were sufficient. The British naval force had been operating in the Caspian since August, 1918, against many Bolshevik armed merchantmen, destroyers and submarines. The operations would be concluded and the personnel withdrawn before winter.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVES MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 24.
Reed. 1-30 p.m., July 27.

The Prince of Wales to-day received the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

INTERNATIONAL FLYING CONSTITUTION.

FREE AIR PASSAGE IRRESPECTIVE OF NATIONALITY DURING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July, 23.
Reed. 7-30 a.m., July 27.

The international flying constitution which has been drafted in Paris recognises every state's complete exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory and territorial waters. It accords during peace free air passage irrespective of nationality except through prescribed military areas. The constitution also provides for the institution of an international air navigation commission composed of two representatives each from Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan and one each from the Dominions, India and the smaller states.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION WITH REGARD TO PROFESSIONS.

GOVT. BILL FOR REMOVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July, 23.
Reed. 7-30 a.m., July 27.

In the House of Lords to-day the Government Bill for removing sex disqualification of women with regard to professions and judicial and other appointments which were previously barred, except the civil service, was introduced and read second time.

The debate indicated that many peers desire that all peeresses in their own right shall sit in the House of Lords.

EQUALITY OF COLOURED CITIZENS.

AFFIRMED BY FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 26.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 28.

The Havas Agency states:—After the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on an interpellation regarding cases of ill-treatment of French coloured soldiers by the United States military police resolution was passed affirming the equality of all coloured citizens, declaring them entitled to the protection of the laws, calling upon Government to inflict appropriate punishment and prosecute breach of the law by whomsoever committed. The resolution was passed unanimously.

INTER-ALLIED ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

IMPORTANCE OF 10-DAY'S MEETING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 26.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 28.

Great importance is attached in Paris to the meeting of the Inter-allied Economic Council taking place in London on July 28th at which the Ministers of reconstitution and Supplies will represent France. The whole question of dear living in France being dependent on lack of French freightage, arrangements are being made for an extra number of ships to be placed at France's disposal.

PASSPORTS TO FRENCH CITIZENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 26.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 28.

After August 1st passports available for a year will be issued to French citizens desirous of travelling abroad. The passports will not have to be presented on each journey for French visa.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL DE JONQUIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS July 26.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 28.

Vice-Admiral De Jonquieres, who commanded the French squadron in the Far Eastern waters during the Russo-Japanese war has died in Paris, aged 69.

[Marie Pierre Eugene Fauque de Jonquieres, Vice-Admiral, Naval Reserve, Hon. K. C. M. G., etc., was born on 12th June, 1850 married Marie Henorie Amic, entered Ecole Navle 1867, Chief among the appointments he held Squadron Commander in the Far East from 1903-1905, and ultimately Commander-in-Chief of Mediterannean Fleet. He represented France at Coronation of King George V.]

RATIFICATION OF ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

GENEROUS COMMENTS OF FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 26.

The whole French press comments in the most generous terms on the speedy ratification by the British Parliament of the Anglo-French Treaty. The tone of comment is that he gives twice who gives quickly.

BULGARIA'S OUTLET TO AEGEAN SEA.

GREECE'S CLAIM ON WESTERN THRACE BLOCKS THE WAY.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, July 22.
Reed. 0-30 a.m., July 27.

PARIS, July 25th.—The Havas Agency states:—The question has again been raised whether or not Bulgaria is to have an outlet on the Aegean Sea. Greece is claiming Western Thrace totally, which would bar Bulgaria from a direct outlet to the sea. France and England are inclined to favour the Greek claims and the United States seems to favour the Bulgarian claims.

NEW BRITISH TERRITORIES

INQUIRY INTO COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July, 23.
Reed. 7-30 a.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons Col. Amery stated that considerable information had already been collected and steps were being taken to obtain further reports of the natural resources and commercial prospects in the new British territories. South-West Africa would be brought within the area of His Majesty's trade commissioner in South Africa, and East Africa would be specially investigated by the trade commissioner of British East Africa. His Majesty's trade commissioners in New Zealand had already reported with regard to Samoa.

Steps were being taken to obtain information with regard to openings for British trade in other territories. It is understood that the mandate for the territories not directly under the dominions will be based on complete international equality in the said territories.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT RAWALPINDI.

SIR HAMILTON GRANT'S ADDRESS.

NO COUNTER-CLAIMS TO BE CONSIDERED.

(Associated Press Special Service).

SIMLA, July 26.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires from Rawalpindi on the 26th:—

The Afghan delegates, who seemed too joyous yesterday, were in more difficult mood to-day. They arrived at the conference nearly an hour late and marched into the Durbar Hall without a smile. The following is the full text of Sir Hamilton Grant's address to them. The address was delivered in firm, even tones and, contrary to expectation, the Afghans took Sir Hamilton's hard words without a murmur, some even nodding their heads in assent, as each point was made. Sir Hamilton said:—

"Friends, we are here for the purpose of making peace and I earnestly trust that our joint efforts will result in bringing to a close one of the most wanton, crazy and meaningless war in history. Let me briefly re-state the facts in order that we may clearly understand one another and that you may appreciate both the position of my Government and the position of your Government in the matter. Frankness and candour on both sides will, I am sure, lead us more speedily to our goal than any other method."

After recapitulating the events which placed Sirdar Amanulla on the throne, Sir Hamilton went on:—"As soon as the Government of India and His Majesty's Government were satisfied that this represented the will of the Afghan people, His Excellency the Viceroy wrote in the friendliest terms to the Amir Amanulla, recognising him as the new Amir. In doing so the Viceroy confidently looked forward to the continuance of the old standing friendship between the two Governments and to the re-establishment of that friendship of even firmer lines before. Nothing was further from the thoughts of the Government of India than the possibility of a breach with Afghanistan. There was nothing they desired less and nothing which appeared less likely, when suddenly like a bolt from the blue Amir Amanulla's troops violated on the frontier and he embarked on a campaign of incitement to our tribes and flagrant intrigue within the borders of India itself. So unwilling, however, were the Government of India to be drawn into a meaningless war with Afghanistan that His Excellency the Viceroy at once wrote to Amir Amanulla expressing his disbelief that the Amir could be responsible for such acts and invited him to repudiate them. Amir Amanulla's reply was a blunt refusal coupled with threats. There was nothing for it, therefore, but war, reluctant though the British Government were to make it of the Amir's wanton aggression. There can be no question and no argument of his intrigues.

TWO SERIOUS MISTAKES.

We hold ample proofs in writing of the motives that prompted the Amir and his advisers. I need not speak. Suffice it that they had made two serious mistakes in their calculations. In the first place, they expected the Hindus and Moslems of Northern India, already so, they had been told, in open mutiny, to rise with one accord to welcome an Afghan invasion. In the second place, they expected a complete rebellion by all our tribes along the frontier. In both they were disappointed. Such local disorders, serious though they were, as had taken place in India, had already been quelled. The vastly preponderating loyalty of India had reasserted itself from the start. It was clear that nothing could be more abominable in the eyes of both the Hindus and Moslems than the prospect of an Afghan inroad. Indeed, the Amir's action was, from the outset, condemned by all classes throughout India. The Princes and Chiefs, vied with one another, in their offers of assistance, while our ally, Nepal, placed her gallant troops once more at our disposal. As for the tribes, despite a number of serious defections they have withstood the strain with remarkable fidelity. One other thing the Amir's advisers forgot when the Afghan troops violated the skirt of the Indian province, they were not merely pitting themselves against the Government of India, they were outraging the great British Empire with all its infinite resources. It was not long, however, before the Amir realised the folly of this war and appealed for peace. The British Government had ample justification for continuing the war, until they should receive an unconditional surrender, but believing that the Amir was contrite and repentant of his hasty action, they accepted his overtures in a friendly spirit and laid down the terms on which hostilities should be suspended. The result is that we are met here to-day But, I must ask you clearly to bear these two facts in mind, throughout. First that it is the Amir who began the war. Second that it is the Amir who is now asking for peace. This being so, His Majesty's Government have a right to expect on the part of the Amir's delegates an attitude of contrition and compliance. They are not prepared to consider, counter-claims or counter-demands. I shall, of course, gladly listen to any representations you may have to make on any matter, but I must warn you that I am not authorised to entertain, or even to refer to my Government, any form of claim or demand. This warning appears the more necessary, because, while we on our side have been most scrupulous in our observance of the armistice terms, Afghanistan has, in more than one way, flagrantly disregarded them. Thus all along the frontier Afghan officials and Afghan agents have been at work stirring up instead of quieting, the tribes and the intrigues of Shahghassi Khwaja Mohamed Khan with the Afridis have been as notorious, as they have been unsuccessful. All this the British Government have borne with the utmost patience and farbearance. You may ask, why? I will tell you; it is because they are big enough and strong enough to deal gently with a small state with whom they have so long been on terms of friendship. (They have nothing to gain by the prosecution of this war, while Afghanistan, to foster whose independence and well being has been their policy in the past, has everything to lose.) They have no wish to dominate, or annex, your counter. Had they had such a wish, what better opportunity could they have than the prosecution of the war.

OLD TIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

Finally, they are mindful of the old ties of friendship with Afghanistan; wise rulers of the past, Zia-ul-Millat Wad-Din and Siraj-Millat Wad-Din; and would gladly extend the hand of forgiveness and peace to their successor, if he will make this possible. But do not imagine the desire of the British Government for peace is such, that they will bear with patience more than they have already borne. You, perhaps, do not realise how near the breaking point had come during the armistice. I beg, you therefore, not to trade on the idea that the patience of the British Government is inexhaustible. I warn you that any continuance of intrigues with the tribes, must make negotiations between us impossible. Believe me, as a friend, that brave though the Afghans are, jealous though they are of their independence, there can be only one result if the war is renewed and the conditions then offered by the British Government would inevitably be every different from the conditions which they are now prepared to ofier. I fear that I have had to begin these proceedings by saying a number of unpalatable things. But when there is illness it is necessary to take the ill-tasting drug first. The sweetmeat that removes the evil taste comes later. I trust that this may be so now, that having purged our discussion of misunderstanding, we may hereafter feel the benefit. You will find in my colleagues and myself sympathetic coadjutors in our common task. It is perhaps a happy augury that I myself have had the pleasure of meeting of some you on two earlier occasions, when the ties of friendship between the two Governments were drawn closer First in Kabul fourteen years ago, and later in India during the visit of the late Amir, whose personal friendship I shall always be proud to remember.

THE LATE DR. NAIR.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REGRET.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 26.

The Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Willingdon has sent the following telegram to Srimathi T. Ammalu Amma, sister of the late Dr. T. M. Nair:—

His Excellency has learnt with deep regret the sad death of Dr. Nair in England and asks me to express to you and the members of your family sincere condolence.

FUEL SUPPLY FOR RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 26.

The Forest Department will increase the fuel supply. A new type of furnace is being tested and a measure recommended by Mr. G. F. S. Christie I.C.S., Commissioner. Teasserim, as a result of his visit to Madras, are being considered, such as solar evaporation, improved facilities for distribution and extension of co-operative methods also improving communications.

HON. MR. SHAFI IN SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 26.

The Hon. Mian Mahomed Shafi, Education Member of Council arrived in Simla to-day and was given a warm welcome by the leading Indian citizens of Simla. The officers of the Education Department, the Government of India, were also present at the station.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

A football shield final between the Brecknocks and Calcutta ended in pointless draw to-day on Calcutta ground. The game was witnessed by a crowd, the biggest seen this season. The defence of each side prevailed over their opponents' defence, but the soldiers attacked oftener and should have scored, but for erratic shooting. The game will be played on Monday next.

Official and Personal.

According to the present arrangements his Excellency the Viceroy will leave Delhi about the end of November for a tour in Southern India which will embrace Mysore, Bangalore, and Madras. The Viceroy will spend the usual three weeks in Calcutta in the cold weather.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will visit Madras about the end of November after his tour in Mysore.

It is understood that Khan Bahadur Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Municipal Chairman, Vellore and non-official president of the District Board of North Arcot has been appointed member of the Madras Executive Council during the absence of Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari who proceeds to England on three months' leave from the 30th instant.

The "Pioneer" understands Mr. A. C. Mcwalters, I.C.S., has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Special Referees under the Excess Profits Act. Mr. Watkins, home expert, will also be a member of the Board and in addition, two non-official members, one from Calcutta and one from Bombay will be appointed.

WANTED NURSING SISTERS ON THE FRONTIER.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 26.

Lady Chelmsford is issuing an urgent appeal through the heads of provincial Governments for some nursing sisters, or volunteers, for service in Indian hospitals on the frontier. Applications, with certificates of training, should be sent to the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance, Simla, or in case of Calcutta applicants, to Mrs. Cottle, 5 Government Place.

HOW INDIAN HISTORY IS WRITTEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One would have thought that the writings of scholars like the late Mr. Ranade, and of Prof. Jadunath Sarkar and Mr. Kincaid, had won for the Maratha people and statesmen of the 17th and the 18th centuries immunity from ignomnt misrepresentation and thoughtless advice, and that any criticism that would be passed on them, would be fair and just, if not generous. At any rate, one would have expected that a book written by an author of such eminent reputation as Mr. Vincent A. Smith, would be free from the crude calumnies of the Maratha rulers which have disfigured the writings of other historians. I was, therefore, amazed to find in the latest book of Mr. Smith on India, (The Oxford History of India), sweeping condemnation of Shivaji and his successors, scattered about with a lavish hand. In fairness to the author, it must be stated that he has taken great pains to collect and sift material and to give stern and just judgments and he observes in the preface that he "has sought to attain scrupulous accuracy of statement and impartiality of judgment, so far as may be", the subject having engaged his attention for nearly half a century. But in the case of the Marathas, the actual result has been most unfortunate, they having obtained less than justice at Mr. Smith's hands. The author had either not consulted the latest documents of Maratha history or was not impressed by what has recently been written to correct the wrong notions prevailing about the Marathas. Whatever it is, it must cause painful surprise and righteous indignation to the readers of Mr. Vincent Smith's book to find in it assertions which even a school-boy in India will pronounce as highly exaggerated and unjust.

I shall give a few samples of Mr. Smith's historical acumen and "impartial" judgment. Having described certain special virtues of Shivaji and of his government, the author proceeds to observe under the significant heading "The Robber State" as follows:—"But the fact that Shivaji possessed and practised certain unexpected virtues must not obscure the truth that he was primarily a fierce robber chieftain, who inflicted untold misery on hundreds of thousands of innocent people, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, merely for the sake of gain, using without scruple all kinds of cruelty and treachery to attain his wicked ends. The Maratha State at any stage, whether during Shivaji's lifetime or in its later developments under the Peshwas and the chiefs who replaced them as leaders, never served any good purpose or conferred any benefit upon India, except in so far as it gratified Hindu sentiment in the particular ways above-stated. The Maratha independent rule in all its varieties, until 1818, was the rule of professed robbers."

Elsewhere the author says:—"In short, the Marathas were robbers by profession, whose activities could not be endured by decent neighbours. They were openly leagued with all the ruffians who came to the front in a time of disorder, and the suppression of their lawless rule was the first duty of that government which, in spite of itself, had become the controlling power in India."

The weaknesses of Maratha Government, especially the evils that crept into it, towards the close of the history of the Maratha power, are admitted by all, and among them by Maratha historians and patriots like Mr. Ranade. But to aver that the Maratha State was an organised gang of robbers and that its main function was systematic plunder and oppression, is not to write history; it is to indulge in indiscriminate calumny of a people, unrelieved by the least saving grace of fairness, impartiality and the historical faculty of judging affairs and men. If we are to judge from Mr. Smith's standard, I ask, how many European States and nations of the 17th and 18th centuries will stand the test? Did not Spain, France, Sweden, Austria, Prussia and Russia attack their neighbours and plunder them? Did not these states oppress other and even their own people for religious belief and territorial and pecuniary gain? Shall we not be justified in passing the same judgment on the above nations that Mr. Smith has thought fit to pronounce on the Marathas?

Shivaji's character and career are now too well understood in India to suffer by any unconsciously or unconsciously made efforts consciously to blacken them. He is the equal, if not the superior, of the greatest heroes and statesmen of the world, like Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and Cromwell, and the Maratha State cannot be compared to its disadvantage when set side by side with and several European states of the even the 19th century. In passing a dict upon the character of Warren Hastings, Mr. Smith asks, "If Hastings deserved impeachment, how many potentates and prime ministers would be entitled to impunity?" and maintains that "Hastings should be judged by the standard applicable to sovereigns or prime ministers." Are we not entitled to ask the same question about Shivaji and apply a similar standard to the Marathas? Indian students, at any rate, will ask that question and apply that test.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College,
Poona, July 26.

SERIOUS FAMINE IN GANJAM.

MEASURES OF RELIEF TAKEN BY MADRAS GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 25.

The Madras Government have issued a press communique on the measures taken to relieve distress in the affected areas of this presidency. The communique states that famine relief operations were found necessary in Ganjam and Krishna districts. In Ganjam there was serious famine covering an area about a thousand square miles. Nearly ninety thousand persons were receiving gratuitous relief on the 28th June. Expenditure on famine relief which was over half a lakh in February and March rose to Rs. 93,883 in April and in May Rs. five lakhs, in June over five lakhs and in July Rs. six and half lakhs. The original provision in the budget for 1919-20 was one lakh. When the nature and extent of operations in Ganjam became evident this provision was increased to two lakhs. In May 1919, it was again increased to five lakhs. Further increase to fifteen lakhs was found necessary and Government are now considering the necessity for increasing the budget provision to 35 lakhs. His Excellency the Governor hopes shortly to visit Ganjam and inspect the progress of famine operations. Rainfall due to the south-west monsoon has hitherto been satisfactory so far as Ganjam is concerned and it is hoped that if the rains continue to be normal famine operations will be unnecessary after October.

RACIAL DISTINCTIAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following appears in the "Englishman" of Calcutta, about the leaderette you wrote regarding the "Racial Invidiousness", displayed by the manager of the Katni Cement Factory. "An advertisement by a Cement Company which asked for a European chemist, has shocked the "Bombay Chronicle." Notwithstanding the explanation of the manager to an Indian chemist that 'our present staff of Indian chemists is quite satisfactory and there are special reasons why a European is required in this case'" it talks glibly of "racial invidiousness" and "misunderstanding" and "apparently insists that because there are Indians fitted for the post, Indians should be employed. If the extremist press takes up this attitude, doubtless when Self-Government has been in existence long enough, we shall have regulations ordering the employment of Indians in certain positions, no matter what employers may desire."

Such petulant outbursts on the part of the "Englishman" are quite characteristic of the Anglo-Indian Press of the present day, and have taught Indians to take them in quite a good humour. It has become quite a fashion with them to drag in Self-Government with any nonsense that comes from their pen. If under the bureaucratic Government there are regulations ordering the employment of Indians and Europeans in certain positions, the "Englishman" should not get horrified if similar regulations are put in force under Self-Government.

The "Englishman" questions the wisdom of the insistence on the part of "The Chronicle" of the maxim that if the Indians are fitted for the posts they should be employed. It is difficult to understand why. Will it not wax indignant if the Japanese, for example, are employed in England in preference to qualified English candidates?

What will it say to the following:—"By the way, what is a good deal weightier matter, Broderick told me of something said to him by Cromer, to the effect that in Egypt a standing principle with him had always been to employ a Native wherever it was at all possible, in spite of the fact that the Native was comparatively in efficient and that a European would do it a vast deal better. "Now", he said, "that is where the Government of India go wrong and have always gone wrong; they find the Native less competent or not competent at all, and then they employ an Englishman instead. You lose more by the effect on popular content then you gain by having your work better done." (Lord Morley's recollections.)

The above remark speaks of giving encouragement to less competent Indians, while in actual practice we find it quite ignored in cases of even equally competent Indians. Will the Indian directors of industrial firms please take note of the above?—Yours, etc.,

"CRY FROM LAND'S END."

July 23.

DARING DACOITY AT SERAMPORE.

USE OF FIREWORK BOMBS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

A report of a daring dacoity has reached here from Serampore, a Sub-Division about twenty-four miles from Calcutta, in which bombs and fire-arms were used. It appears that a little before midnight on Thursday last about a dozen ruffians armed with lathies and iron rods raided a house at Baidyabati at about 11 p.m. They broke open the house, assaulted the owner's son and mother with lathies and took possession of the jewellery and clothing. The dacoits used fire-work bombs. The villagers coming to know of the dacoits' raid fired guns to scare away the dacoits but to no effect. The dacoits appeared to be men of the lower classes. The police loca[illegible] enquiries are mak[illegible].

S. S. GABLOUZ.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

The "Pioneer" learns that S.S. Gabloux which went ashore on the Red Sea was refloated on the 23rd instant and arrived at Aden on the following day. The Gabloux is proceeding to Singapore and has thirty British soldiers on board.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR IN BOMBAY.

ENTERTAINED BY W. I. N. L. ASSOCIATION.

A reception was given in honour of Sir Sankaran Nair by the Western India National Liberal Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday evening. The guest of the evening was received by the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha and others. After informal conversation with the gentlemen present, Sir Sankaran partook of light refreshments before going away. He was garlanded by Sir D. E. Wacha, who in a few words expressed the great satisfaction that Sir Sankaran had given to Indians by his public services and wished him *bon voyage*.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

"AT HOME" TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

The President and members of the South Indian Club will be "At Home" to Sir Sankaran Nair at Ramchandra Mansions, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m., (S.T.). The Secretaries notify that as in some cases invitations which have been sent out may not reach members in time, they are hereby requested to be present on the occasion.

ADMINISTRATION OF BHAVNAGAR.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMAND.

At a public meeting of the subjects of Bhavnagar State residing in Bombay held yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay express great sorrow at the untimely death of H. H. Sir Bhavsingji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and conveys its hearty condolences to H. H. Maharaja Krishnakumarsingji, other members of his family and the subjects of the Bhavnagar State, and records its deep sense of regret at the heavy loss suffered by the subjects of the Bhavnagar State thereby.

Copy of the said resolution to be forwarded to H. H. Maharaja Krishnakumarsingji by the president.

On account of the minority of H. H. Maharaja Krishnakumarsingji this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay respectfully but emphatically puts forward the following suggestions for the proper and peaceful administration of the Bhavnagar State for the favourable consideration of the British Government:—

1. During the minority of H. H. Maharaja Krishnakumarsingji the Bhavnagar State be administered by a council consisting of four members duly elected by the subjects of the Bhavnagar State.

2. If the British Government decides in Self-Government with any nonsense that comes from their pen. If under the bureaucratic Government there are regulations ordering the employment of Indians and Europeans in certain positions, the "Englishman" should not get horrified if similar regulations are put in force under Self-Government.

3. The "People's Representative Assembly inaugurated by the late Highness to be developed, the principle of election to be introduced therein and an Advisory Board to be appointed from the said Assembly and the said Advisory Board to give advise for the progressive development of the subjects and guidance of the State Council aforesaid.

4. A copy of the said resolution to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the agent to the Governor Kathiawar.

AFGHAN DELEGATES AT RAWALPINDI.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 27.

The Associated Press special correspondent wired through Rawalpindi on the 26th:—

As indicated in my earlier telegram there was a change in the temper of the Afghan delegates this morning. Yesterday when they arrived in Rawalpindi they were as happy as people on a holiday. This morning they were hard and unsmiling. However, they took Sir Hamilton Grant's stern speech very well and at present the indications are that the negotiations will proceed according to the programme. As the delegates did not arrive punctual to the time the carpets which had been spread in the porch of the Flagstaff House for them to walk on were removed, the British guard fell in and came to attention when they arrived, but did not slope or present arms. All the delegates, with the exception of the Hindu, were magnificient full dress uniform of red green or blue with gold lace all over, their head-gear consisted of Astrakan caps with egret plumes. One or two of the delegates are very old. Very interesting was the armed guard they brought with them. These were very fine men with the high cheek bones and beardless face of the Turkoman. They were dressed in Khaki with forage caps and wore soft Wellington boots. They were armed with short Lee Enfield of the latest pattern and in addition to a bayonet worn on the right, carried a sword on the left side. These men wanted to enter the durbar room with the delegates but were prevented. They then hung about in the ante-room but were finally enticed outside by the offer of cigarettes.

DANGEROUS CORNERS.

A correspondent writes:—

Judging from the string of motor car accidents which have occurred recently, with varying injuries to pedestrians some proving fatal, it is time that steps were taken to prevent accidents which can be done by the employment of traffic police whose duty it would be to direct vehicular traffic at dangerous corners of crossings of which there are several in this city. The cost of these C P.'s would not be so much that it could not be met out of the taxes levied on vehicular traffic and it is just possible that motor owners would be only too glad to help the municipality or police in this matter; instead of capable to attend Court and be mu[illegible] in having to [illegible] suit to fail or otherwise heavy damages [illegible] some oversight which in a great measure could be avoided by the employment of Traffic Police, who should be made answerable for any accident occurring at spots over which they had control.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

"NEED FOR MORE RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT."

BOMBAY GOVT. RESOLUTION.

The Government of Bombay have published the following resolution on the Administration Report of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency including Sind:—

This is the first year in which the Forest Administration Report has been reviewed by the Chief Conservator and it is not necessary to add to his expert analysis of the figures. The following remarks are necessary to show to what extent Government accept the Chief Conservator's conclusions.

On the need for further and more reliable establishment and as regards the necessity for further expenditure on roads and bridges, Government are in full accord with the opinions expressed. Proposals are under consideration for the employment of special Forest Engineers both for the ordinary work of improving communications and for specialised assistance by means of mechanical appliances for the extraction and transport of timber in difficult country. The urgent need for the immediate increase of superior establishment has already engaged the attention of Government and proposals have been made with a view to meet the urgent demand for responsible supervision. The Department's contributions in personnel to war operations, combined with the temporary closure of recruitment, fully account for the shortage of officers judged by the existing cadre. But Government have also recognised the necessity for adding to existing charges with a view to the quicker development of their valuable forest property, and the conclusion is obvious that in the light of the above the department has been most seriously undermanned. Another contributory cause to the excessive burden placed upon all members of the establishment has been the heavy demands of the Munitions Board, who have acknowledged in suitable terms the valuable assistance received from the department.

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE.

In these circumstances the Governor in Council does not propose to criticise too closely the year's output of work. Much remains to be done to develop the forest areas commercially and it is possible that radical changes will be necessary in relief of over-worked scientific officers with a view to make forest resources more available to the general public. The statement that in the Northern Circle departmental officers have no clear ideas of the market value of their produce is at least suggestive, and even on the question of exploiting agencies it is possible that the last word has not yet been said.

Some differences of opinion are noted as between the Revenue and the Forest officers on which Government orders are necessary. As regards the action taken in Belgaum in connection with fire-protection measures the statement that firing has always been intentional in that district somewhat begs the question. The Collector's argument that at least some of those who assist the Forest officials in putting out the fires have not been instrumental in starting them and should therefore be rewarded in some ways is in accordance with Government's orders on the point as indicated by the Commissioner, S. D. The precise orders to be issued in such cases cannot be laid down definitely by Government, but they feel assured that any differences of opinion can be successfully resolved after hearing all arguments, and the Commissioner, whose position is clearly indicated in Government Resolution No. 11615, dated 28th November, 1918, will see that forest interests are duly observed so far as is compatible with fair treatment for the individual. On the larger question of checking the present rate of depopulation in the Kanara Forests, Government prefer to suspend their opinion for the present as the process is still under investigation by the Revenue and Forest officers and hope that it will be possible to devise concerted measures which will meet the views of all officers concerned. The suggestion that the department should undertake the destructive distillation of wood is not one that Government can endorse. Operations will probably be necessary on a very large scale and experiments can be far better carried out by the Department of Industries when that department has been fully equipped for such work.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Government have read with interest the remarks of the Chief Conservator on the subject of the Land Revenue administration by the Forest Department. The subject has not been commented on by the Commissioners, Central Division and Southern Division, and might with advantage receive more attention when future reports are submitted. It is a matter for satisfaction that the administration of the units committed to the charge of Forest officers has been uniformly successful: in particular Mr. Starte's management of the Akrani tract deserves favourable notice. Government are inclined to agree with the Chief Conservator that the removal of dual control and the transfer to the officers of the Forest Department of power to provide inducements in the form of land, grazing and similar conveniences on favourable terms may encourage settlement in forest tracts and help to provide the Forest Department with a permanent supply of labour. The Chief Conservator's suggestion that the system should be extended to tracts such as North Thana and Peint Taluka of Nasik should, in the opinion of Government, receive careful consideration.

The year has been marked by high prices, urgent and extraordinary demands on the forests on their commercial side, and unremitting exertions by the few Forest officers left to organise both special and ordinary operations, and the Governor in Council fully recognizes the admirable work done by the department.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AT BELGAUM.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

"GOOD ROOM FOR INCREASE IN TAXATION."

In the course of their address the City Municipality of Belgaum said:—

We now set out in brief, with Your Excellency's permission, some of the needs and aspirations of the citizens of Belgaum in the earnest hope that they will receive a sympathetic consideration from Your Excellency's Government—

(a) A plentiful supply of good drinkable water is one of our urgent necessities. At present, the town of Belgaum relies mostly on small wells for its water supply and it is hardly necessary to point out how unsatisfactory, inadequate and precarious such a supply very often proves to the great discomfort of the inhabitants of this growing town, especially in summer. The execution of a suitable scheme for the supply of water to the town and the Cantonment of Belgaum may graciously be undertaken by Government in consultation with our Municipality and the Cantonment Committee at an early date. We crave leave to urge that such a scheme is feasible in case Your Excellency's Government persuades the Chief of Sangli to co-operate with them for the flourishing town of Shahpur, which is quite close to the town of Belgaum. But we may state our conviction that a plentiful supply of water without the safeguard of a successful drainage scheme is almost sure to prove disastrous to the health and prosperity of our town as is unfortunately the case in the city of Poona at present. Our town is not, even now, altogether free from malarial and other kinds of fever and a water supply without adequate drainage will, we fear, add enormously to the insanitary condition of our town.

CONGESTION IN THE CITY.

(b) The town of Belgaum, which is highly congested, is at present hemmed in by the Cantonment on its eastern and western sides, its expansion to the south is impossible owing to the existence of water-logged and rich fields growing paddy. To the north of the town, there are burial grounds of different communities. We pray to Your Excellency to consider the feasibility of transferring a portion of the present site of the Belgaum Cantonment, which can easily be extended on the western side as there is spacious room for such extension. With a liberal grant of Rs. 50,000 in the year 1908 and Rs. 35,000 in the year 1913, made by the Bombay Government, the congestion has been relieved to some extent; but more remains to be done in this direction and we appeal to Your Excellency for a substantially large grant of money at an early date for the purpose.

(c) There are three liquor shops situated within the limits of the City Municipality. Before the introduction of the new system of farming liquor shops in the Presidency, the income to Government from these three shops was about Rs. 7,000 a year. The income has now risen by about Rs. 41,000 a year. We had submitted in response to an invitation issued by Government in their letter No. 3291, dated 9th May, 1918, a prayer, on the 13th May, on behalf of our Municipality, for a grant of Rs. 30,000 a year to be spent on sanitation and for Rs. 11,000 to meet our growing expenditure on Primary Education. But, unfortunately the then Commissioner S. D. was not pleased to see his way to forward our request to Government. We trust that order will be issued to Commissioners to place before Government all requests made by Municipalities with their observations and not to withhold them from Government. We beg to urge that the excess revenue from the three shops may graciously be paid to the Municipality to be spent on sanitation and education. We further crave permission to locate the liquor shops agreeably to the wishes of the towns-people.

(d) Our experience convinces us that it is extremely difficult for a town like Belgaum to do what is imperatively necessary in matters sanitary, with the limited resources at our disposal in view of our expanding educational needs. We request, therefore, Your Excellency's Government to be gracious to increase the scale of Government grants for education at least to two-thirds, if not to three-fourths, of the total expenditure on education.

(e) The citizens of Belgaum have enjoyed for nearly a decade the privilege of electing two-thirds of the total number of Municipal Councillors. They naturally aspire now for a wholly elected municipal corporation. The absence of adequate representation of the Mahomedan community on which Your Excellency touched in reply to the recent address presented by the Poona City Municipality, has happily never applied to the town of Belgaum, in which every important section of the population has always returned an adequate number of representatives to the Municipality.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in the course of his reply, said:—

You have in your address mentioned several of the needs of your Municipality. As you will know several schemes have been made out for the improvement of the water supply of Belgaum and the one which appears most acceptable was sent in August of last year to the Army Department for their consideration. It is no doubt difficult for them to say with any certainty what will be the future of the cantonment in Belgaum, as it depends upon the location of the troops throughout India. I shall however, now take steps to try and hasten their decision. It appears, however, that this scheme with the increase of prices of material which is now prevalent would cost anything up to twenty lakhs of rupees; secondly, that it would be the height of folly for the Municipality to indulge in a big water-supply scheme without at the same time providing an efficient drainage system to carry off the surplus water. This would cost another 3 or 4 lakhs rupees at least. These are large figures and a municipality cannot be expected to provide any large proportion of the money.

BELGAUM CANTONMENT.

It is doubtful whether the expenditure of so large a sum is justifiable, but I promise you that when the reply of the Army Department is received I will see that the matter is looked into and decided at the earliest possible date. You next ask me to consider the possibility of transferring a portion of the present site of the Belgaum cantonment, but I understand that until to-day you have never raised this question. I am informed that out of 400 odd plots which were provided in the Nagzari extension some 227 are still awaiting disposal. From the outside point of view it does not therefore seem very apparent that there is any great demand for land, but I hope to discuss this matter with your President and with the Collector and to find out what action is necessary. It has already been decided that Government should devote the extra income derived from the change of system in the disposal of liquor shops to the promotion of primary education or to sanitary and other improvements of local administrations and I may tell you that for the year 1918-19 the excess revenue to be so disposed of has been estimated at about 50 lakhs. Municipalities under existing legislation have no right to any portion of the excise revenue, but it will be seen that Government is anxious to devote the extra proceeds of this revenue towards the needs of local administrations. "I would suggest, therefore, that you should without any delay submit to Government a detailed application for any grants which you consider you have any right to expect, but I would have you remember that Government will most certainly give first to those who appear to have thought out their request with care and deliberation and to have reasonable and really useful schemes to put forward. I understand that there has been a controversy about the location of one only of your country liquor shops and that the municipal representatives on the excise committee have been asked to select a suitable site. The matter has been under the consideration of the Excise Committee on which there are several municipal representatives, for the last two years and I really think that this very simple question would be solved at once by the Committee if there were any real grievance.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR EDUCATION.

You ask that Government should increase the scale of Government grants for education from one-half to two-thirds of the total cost. While sympathising with your desire to improve the educational facilities of the town, I do not think you have any cause to complain of the generosity of Government in this respect and I would bring to your notice the fact that Government has to remember not only the needs of the Municipality, but also of rural areas which have perhaps even fewer resources than you have to help themselves. I know that it is perhaps unfair to compare the figures of taxation in various places as the resources of towns which have commercial or industrial resources to tax themselves upon have greater advantage than those which have none, but I would point out that the taxation in Belgaum unquestionably does not err on the right side and that your balance is at present dangerously low. The incidence of taxation per head in 1917-18 was Rs. 2 in Belgaum as compared with Rs. 2-14 in Dharwar and Rs. 2-11 in Bijapur. I do not know whether there is any good reason for this, but at all events I suggest that there is some room for an increase in taxation and would draw your earnest attention to this point. I am glad to hear that every important section of the population in Belgaum has always been enabled to return adequate numbers of representatives and I admit that this fact will be a good argument in favour of your obtaining the privilege of full election. In conclusion, I wish you, Mr. President and the Municipality in your charge all success and prosperity in the years to come.

Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Naoroji then read the address of the District Local Board.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD'S ADDRESS.

The District Local Board, in the course of their address, said:—

"As a result of the policy inaugurated on the 20th of August, 1917, and under your Excellency's fostering care as evidenced by your Excellency's public utterances, we have no doubt that before long, Local Self-Government in the Presidency will take a large step forward. While gratefully appreciating the recent appointment of non-official Presidents on our Board, we look forward to reforms which will widen our sphere of usefulness and control in Educational, Sanitary, Engineering and other activities for the weal of the population, as well as, in the constitution of the Boards, making them and their President more representative and responsible to the electors. We are inclined to think that wider powers will quicken the people's interest in Local Boards especially in matters of Education and Public Works. Our Board has moved your Excellency's Government (through our kind and sympathetic Commissioner) for a liberal extension of its powers in respect of the execution of works costing more than Rs. 2,500. We have also requested your Excellency's Government to sanction a scheme which includes the entertainment of a District Engineer on an attractive salary with a well-organized subordinate staff of overseers and sub-overseers for all Local Fund Works. We earnestly pray that your Excellency's Government will give the matter very careful consideration and grant our request at an early date.

"We beg respectfully to express our appreciation of the increased grants recently made by Government for education, improvement of communications and water-supply, in this district and hope that they are an earnest of some scheme towards the solution of the problem of finances of all District Boards which, in their present limited state, find their powers of usefulness circumscribed on all sides. In conclusion, we would tender our most respectful and hearty thanks for the honour your Excellencies' visit has conferred upon our city and district, and for the kind solicitude for our welfare which has inspired it."

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

His Excellency, in the course of his reply, said:—

I thank you most heartily for the welcome you have offered to myself and Lady Lloyd and to the references you have made to the interest which we both take in all social and political questions. Since I have been in this Presidency I have felt that local bodies, even at the expense of occasional necessary criticism, would prefer me to give definite replies, as far as possible, to the points raised in their addresses rather than to indulge in vague generalities or assurances. I have, therefore, in replying to the addresses adopted a perfectly frank tone. I have admitted the delays and faults on the part of Government. I have awarded praise when I thought it was due and I have quite openly criticised any faults which I had reason to find with the working of any local body. I have tried to make distinction between the difficulties of Local Boards and Municipalities, where in regard to the former, I think more revenue can properly be raised, and where in regard to the latter I recognise that their present powers make them powerless to add to their existing scanty and insufficient revenue. I know that the question of legislation for the grant of increased powers to local bodies has been under consideration of my Government for a very long time but I can assure you that it is at the present moment engaging my close attention and I trust that before very long some tangible result will be seen. When this matter is decided the executive organisation of the District Local Boards will naturally undergo great changes and the execution of works and the maintenance of an extended executive by the Local Boards will hope be possible. I am glad to note that you appreciate the increased grants made by Government for education, improvement of communications and water-supply. The grant of Rs. 16,000 which was given to the Commissioner, Southern Division for the improvement of water-supply in the division has been renewed this year and I trust that he will be able to give you a substantial portion of this grant.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

I note that your expenditure on education is very heavy but I am sure that in these days when education means so much it is money well spent. As you probably know Government have set aside the excess revenue arising out of the new system of disposing of liquor licenses for helping local bodies with sanitary and general improvement schemes. The sum set aside for this year amounts to 50 lakhs of rupees and if there is any particular scheme which you are anxious to carry through and for which you have details prepared I would suggest to you that you should, without delay, submit an application to Government for some portion of this large sum. I must congratulate you upon the very large sums which were raised in this District in subscriptions to the various war loans and funds. The war is now happily over and we look forward to a period of peace, prosperity and expansion in every direction. India has taken her full share in the war and the claims which she has put forward for an extension of self-government will, I assure you meet with a ready response from the Home Government, which realises that while its enemies believed that India would be a source of weakness she in fact proved a tower of strength. Perhaps some of you may have noticed that a Bill was passed through the last Legislative Council in Poona, which provides for the grant of travelling allowances to non-officials members of local bodies who have in the course of their duties to tour extensively in the districts. The many and manifold activities of your Board cannot be effectively supervised, unless your chairman and his subordinates are free to tour throughout the district and ascertain the needs of every part of it and I trust that this bill will enable them to do this to a greater extent than hitherto. Your new president has not had such time as yet to familiarise himself with the needs of the District, but I am sure that he will in time find them out and I trust he will then press the claims of his board before Government with energy. Gentlemen, I trust that the rains which have so far not quite come up to expectation will prove timely and bountiful and will bring you all prosperity. Mr. President, I wish you and the Belgaum District Local Board all good fortune in the coming year.

DISTRESS IN DAMAUN.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAMAN, July 20.

The acute distress that at present prevails in different parts of the country and is working so much havoc, has also taken in its grip Damaun, a Portuguese town, and also its surrounding villages. Though the town is hardly 115 miles from Bombay, very few in the "Urbs Prima in Indis" are actually conversant with the real state of distress that prevailed (and is still to a smaller extent prevailing) there. Outlying Damaun, there are about six dozen villages, the population of which is composed of fishermen, agriculturists, toddy-tappers, etc. who are thus of very humble means, and the failure of rain for even one season works havoc among the indigent population. Up to the first week of the current month, many poor people were starving and dying a lingering death through hunger. Many parents either sold their children or gave them away to those who could maintain them. The situation was thus being daily aggravated, and had it not been for the timely help of some charitably-disposed persons the fate of the major portion of the poor population there would have been intolerable. Lady Aimai Hormasji Wadia, on coming to know of this pitiable state at once came to their rescue. She made arrangments to give to this famishing and dying persons *kaniyaru* (a kind if cungy) from the 9th instant. Hundreds of the poor and starving persons have since been availing themselves of this help which has proved to them a God-send. The arrangement for this relief has been entrusted by her to Mr. Ardeshar Sorabji Postwala, who is a retired pensioner grown grey in the service of the Portuguese Government in India. Himself not being a rich man, he interests himself in ameliorating the lot of the poor famine-stricken people by approaching to the right parties for help, and is thus proving himself to be, as Ruskin puts it, "actively kind." His Excellency the Governor of Damaun, who is well-known for his kindness and sympathy, is also doing his level best to cope with the difficult situation and is trying to lessen the severity of the distress as far as possible, and it is hoped that with the united action of such kindhearted persons the poor people of Damaun and its surrounding villages will be able to tide over the present situation.

PROFITEERING IN SIND.

HOW IT IS CHECKED BY OFFICIAL CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 25.

A Press Note issued by Mr. H. Dow, Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind for Civil Supplies, reveals how profiteering propensities of wheat merchants in Sind were checked by prompt official action and incidentally provided effective reply to the demands of a section of mercantile community that food control be abolished. The Note says that wheat available for consumption in Sind is derived from four sources, namely, (1) the Australian wheat at Karachi, (2) the Punjab wheat allotted to Sind by the Foodstuffs Commissioner, (3) the Punjab wheat imported by river into Sukkur, (4) the local Sind crop. The centre of wheat trade in Sind outside Karachi is Sukkur. It is a district which has had the largest local crop, and it is to Sukkur also that the whole of the Punjab wheat arriving by river comes. Owing to these two causes the stocks of wheat are always far greater in Sukkur than in any other district. But in spite of this, prices there have remained unreasonably high. The wheat allotted by the Foodstuffs Commissioner is imported by rail under priority certificates and is sold at controlled rates. The wheat arriving by river has not been subject to control. It has been brought by merchants in river-side tracts of the Punjab, where prices are considerably lower than those ruling in the places served by railway. Importation by boat is cheaper than by rail and wheat is generally dirty and of inferior quality. In spite of these facts, merchants in Sukkur have been demanding for this wheat prices as much as a rupee per maund higher than the price at which the controlled dealers are able to sell at profit dearer wheat imported by more expensive route.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM SUKKUR STOPPED.

These facts are sufficient to demonstrate that wheat has been deriving large profits at the expense of the consumer. Accordingly, orders have issued authorizing the Deputy Controller of Prices to take possession of stocks in the Sukkur district on payment or tender of payment of reasonable prices and a committee has been appointed to hear appeals from the orders of the Deputy Controller as far as concerns the price tendered. In pursuance of these orders the export of wheat from Sukkur and other stations within a radius of fifty miles by rail has been stopped, except on priority certificates and some control has been established over the exports of wheat by boat from Sukkur. All holders of wheat in the municipal district of Sukkur have also been ordered to render to the Collector an actual return of their stocks. It is intended to avoid resort to power of commandeering except when merchants decline to market their holdings of wheat at reasonable rate. The situation has been clearly explained to merchants at several meetings which have been arranged by the Collector, and they have been given option of retaining and marketing their stocks provided maximum price of seven rupees per maund of clean wheat on the basis of 2 per cent. barley and 1½ per cent. dirt is not exceeded. After some hesitation, the wheat merchants in Sukkur agreed to sell wheat to retailers at the above price and retailers in turn entered into agreements and gave security to retail wheat so supplied at 5½ seers per rupee. These arrangements have been notified by beating of drum widely in the town of Sukkur, and wheat is available therefor public consumption at the above rates. The maximum amount to be sold to one consumer on any one day will not exceed half a maund approximately.

On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, however, it was discovered that one of the principal wheat dealers had effected the sale of the consignment of wheat to another wholesale dealer at eight rupees per maund. This consignment was promptly commandeered at the rate of seven rupees per maund and handed over to another wholesale dealer who is retailing it to the poor at cost price. Merchants have been warned that similar action will be taken in respect of any sales either for consumption in Sukkur or for export outside the town of Sukkur, if the selling price exceeds the prescribed maximum. All merchants have now signified their willingness to adhere to this arrangement. Careful watch is being kept on the market and stocks will be commandeered without hesitation, if the maximum selling price is exceeded or if there is any reluctance on the part of wholesalers to keep retailers fully supplied.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

ANIMATED SCENES AT PUBLIC MEETING.

A QUALIFIED VOTE OF THANKS TO COMMISSIONER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 25.

Certain well-known respected gentlemen, who have every claim to be regarded as the leading men of the city, convened a public meeting on the 23rd instant, by the District Magistrate's permission to thank Mr. Barron the Chief Commissioner, for dealing with the situation during the period of disturbance with sympathy and wisdom. It is stated that the more or less defunct Indian Association, was resurrected on this occasion to stand sponsor to yesterday's proceedings. As the contents of the handbill circulated were somewhat misleading, because it was understood that the Governer-General and members of his Government were intended to be thanked, the members of the public made no secret of the fact that they would oppose the entire proceedings. No one desired to impede the proceedings of the day if thanks were offered to Mr. Borrow personally, but if the most respected of leaders went a step beyond that the public would vigorously oppose the proceedings.

It is a matter to be regretted that some of the foremost leaders of the people had already committed themselves to the proceedings of the day without ascertaining the trend of general opinion. No one ever hesitated to place on record his thankful appreciation of Mr. Barron's actions during the disturbed period, but no one was prepared to grant a certificate of good character to anybody else in this respect.

The meeting was attended by about one thousand persons or more. Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb presided. Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh proposed, and Dr. Ansari seconded the following resolution:—

"That we the citizens of Delhi assembled in a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Association, Delhi, desire to place on record our thankful appreciation of the wise and sympathetic policy of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in handling a most embarrassing situation created in Delhi after the unfortunate and exceedingly painful occurrences of the 30th March, last."

Mr. Arif Hassan, Editor of "The Congress," moved the following amendment on behalf of Mr. Asaf Ali, who could not have addressed the assembly owing to the "Defence of India Act restriction, and seconded it himself:—That the following words be added after the words March last: "The real nature of which events we shall take some other opportunity to review."

The president ruled the movings of the amendment by proxy was out of order at, which numerous voices came from the assembly that the whole meeting seconded the amendment.

AMENDMENT MOVED.

Mr. Arif Hassan explained that the Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the origin and development of disturbances had still to consider the entire matter and, unless the citizens of Delhi reserved to themselves the right of correctly characterising the events forming the deplorable episode of the Delhi disturbance, an unqualified vote of thanks to the head of the province might be misconstructed as an endorsement of the actions of others, who in the opinion of the public, still had to justify their actions. The position of the people of Delhi was that of complainants of certain individual offices and it was for the Parliamentary Commission of enquiry to act as the judge. The speaker did not grudge Mr. Barron the thanks which were his due, but he desired to introduce a reserving clause to guard against any misconstruction.

Mr. B. Saruj then duly seconded the amendment, which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Another resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of certain citizens to consider and devise means to maintain peace and order on occasions of public excitement.

Just as the meeting was about to disperse, Lala Shankarlal arrived amid cheers. Owing to certain differences of opinion, Mr. Asaf-ali and Lala Shankarlal had studiously avoided the early part of the proceedings.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Hakim Sahib congratulated Mr. Shankarlal on his acquittal on behalf of himself and those present in suitable words, and then garlanded him amid cheering. Then Dr. Ansari in a few well chosen words congratulated him.

Mr. Shankarlal paid a warm tribute to Mr. K. S. Desai and Mr. Asaf Ali as secretary of the defence committee, and publicly acknowledged the invaluable legal assistance of Messrs. C. R. Dass, Abhyankar, and S. N. Bose. Asaf Ali and N. K. Desai present on the occasion, were also garlanded by Mr. Shankarlal who made a suitable reply and said that he could not return thanks in suitable words for all the kindness he had received from his friends and colleagues in Delhi and elsewhere, but he hoped and prayed that he must repay them all by devoting every ounce of his energy to the service of the Motherland.

PURPOSE OF MEETING MISUNDERSTOOD.

It may be stated here that the purpose of this meeting has been generally misunderstood by the public, who are reported to be very angry with those who organised the function. It is, however, not true that anybody excepting the Chief Commissioner of Delhi was intented even by the organisers of the meeting to be thanked for his attitude towards us after the sad occurrences of the 30th March. The chief organisers of the function were Swami Shradhanand and Mr. Desai, who had obtained the concurrence of Hakim Ajmal Khan, R. B. Sultan Singh, Dr. Ansari, Pearey Lal, and one or two others. Rai Sahib Pearey Lal, President of the Indian Association, who seems to have been an organiser, without thinking previously of consulting the "young party," was conveniently left out of the Committee on reasons not explained. To blame them, for having consorted to a function which lent itself to misconstruction would be obviously unjust. In fact, resolution was intended by the "younger party" to be proposed, but was withheld at the request of and out of deference to the elders, as it was held to fall out of the scope of the meeting. It was as follows:—

"We view the deplorable occurrences at Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala, and other places with sorrow, but place on record our firm conviction that the Government of India's policy in dealing with the situation has inspired the people of this country with no confidence. We are further of opinion that H. E. Lord Chelmsford's administrative policy in its latest phase is conspicuous by lack of sympathy with and understanding of the peoples of India. Therefore in view of the painful estrangement caused by this unfortunate policy between the Viceroy and the people of India, his recall will contribute to the mollification of the estraged feelings of the Indian people."

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE "TRIBUNE."

SECURITY OF RS. 2.000 DEMANDED.

MAGISTRATE'S STRANGE FINDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 25.

After suspension of publication for nearly three months the "Tribune" appeared this afternoon. In a short editorial note the paper explains the reasons of suspension and delay in bringing out the paper and refers to the limitations under which the paper has to come out. The various orders that have been served on it by the Local Government from time to time during the last few months have been published in the paper. The following is the text of an order served on the paper on 7th May last by the District Magistrate demanding a security of Rs. 2,000:—"Although those responsible for the conduct of the "Tribune" newspaper were well aware of Government's disapproval of their campaign of virulent calumny of Government's action and pernicious misrepresentation of the Rowlatt Act, this paper continued in its course of stirring up ill-feeling and resentment with the results which are now patent enough. Seeing that warnings have had and are likely to have no effect there is no reason why this newspaper should not be on the maximum security admissible under the Press Act, namely, Rs. 2,000. I therefore vary the previous order under section 8 (1) of the Press Act and now demand a deposit of Rs. 2,000 from the publishers of the "Tribune" newspaper. From the date of service of this order on publisher to the date on which the security is deposited the newspaper shall not be published."

SIR M. O'DWYER'S LEGACY.

The following is the text of a memorandum attached to the order dated 24th May, cancelling pre-censorship:—"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to cancel orders served on publishers of all Punjab newspapers directing pre-censorship of all articles on and reports of recent disturbances. Sir Michael O'Dwyer trusts that editors concerned will justify this mark of his confidence by a tactful handling of the difficult questions. They will be well advised to consult the Press Adviser (Lala Mukh Dial) or in case of out-station newspapers the Deputy Commissioner of the district in all cases of doubt. No reproductions of extracts from newspapers published outside the Punjab should ordinarily be made without his advice."

For the present the "Tribune" will appear without editorial, the staff just now being much below the lowest minimum required to bring out a daily paper. With the restoration of the staff to its normal strength the paper will appear in its usual form before long. The paper is edited, at present by Mr. Amal Home, the Acting Editor.

ALLEGED EXPORT OF RICE TO MANUFACTURE WINE.

STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The following press communique has been issued.—Statements have been made from time to time in the press alleging that (1) rice is being exported to foreign countries for purposes other than food such as wine or starch and (2) that individuals have died of committing suicide on account of starvation. As already explained in the Governments of India press communique of the 10th June and in Bengal Legislative Council on the 4th July allegations regarding exports for non-food purposes are not correct. Investigations have also been made into specific instances of alleged deaths of suicide due to starvation. So far, in no case has the allegation been found to be correct. In particular statements made in the issue of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 28th June that "rice is being exported to foreign countries for manufacture of wine and such other articles" and "children of the soil are dying like flies from famine" are both untrue.

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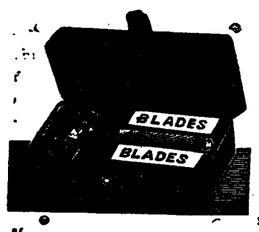

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POONA SEVA SADAN.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES VISIT.

UPLIFT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd paid a visit on Tuesday last to the Pona Seva Sadan. Their Excellencies were received by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, President of the Seva Sadan, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the Honorary General Secretary and Organiser, and some other members of the Council of the institution. Their Excellencies were then taken round the several departments of the Seva Sadan and were shown the classes at work. The party then assembled in the hall, where, after a welcome song had been sung by some of the pupils, Mr. Devadhar read a brief statement regarding the aims, origin, scope and results of the work, together with the needs for further expansion of the institution. In the course of his statement Mr. Devadhar said:—

From the commencement in 1909 about 1735 women of all ages sought admission into the various classes of our Institution. I need not take up the time of your Excellencies by tracing the different stages of our growth in this brief statement. It is enough if I summarize the results of our work and show the extent of our present activities. We have to-day in all 44 classes grouped under 7 different departments. Besides, there are 3 hostels with about 100 women residing therein and who come from various Deccani districts of the Presidency. The total number to-day on the rolls of these various classes stands at 732, including duplications of women and girls reading in more classes than one numbering about 165. Thus it will be seen that over 350 individual women and girls, of whom nearly 450 are day scholars, attend the various departments of this Institution and the work goes on from morning till 6 in the evening. Every day the hours of instruction for which they come range between 3 and 6. The several departments are as follows:—

Name of Department.	No. of classes.	No. of pupils.
1. A hostel to give facilities for medical studies (at the Sassoon Hospital at present) (including the Governess' work)	3	39
2. Training College for Primary school mistresses	4	87
3. Practising School for little girls attached to the Training College	10	232
4. Primary Education classes for grown-up women	6	115
5. Special English Classes	6	84
6. Work-room Classes	6	104
7. Music Classes	9	77
	44	732

In the first department of our work we give women facilities for their training at the Sassoon Hospital for full Nursing (long course for 3½ years) for Midwifery, (short course for 1 year) and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's course which extends over 4 years. This department of our activity is located outside the main buildings of the Institution in which our headquarters are located and which your Excellencies have visited to-day. The beginning of this work was made in 1911 with 4 women and the number in this hostel to-day has grown to 33 and it is situated in a spacious house near the hospital which her Excellency was pleased to visit on the 17th of the last month. This work admits of great expansion and my Council have authorised me to assure her Excellency and the Bombay Government of our hearty co-operation in their scheme of reorganisation of the Nursing Service of this Presidency in pursuance of our policy of working in a spirit of co-operation with existing institutions, as far as possible. They, however, want to keep our identity and the specific character of our work intact. I had the privilege of discussing twice this question with her Excellency, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis once and similarly with Major-General Jennings, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. What we need is ample facilities necessary to provide preliminary training to those women that seek this career by keeping them in our hostels at our cost and the facilities of accommodation and I have no doubt that if we get the necessary support we will be able to attract a large number of women who would be considered eligible for this most useful course.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF POONA SEVA SADAN.

Referring to his recent visit to England, Mr. Devadhar said:—

During my recent visit to England, I was enabled to enlist the good and gracious wishes of Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen, when I enjoyed the rare privilege of having an audience with Their Imperial Majesties and when the conversation turned upon the question of Indian women and their advancement. Moreover, with the sympathetic help of several English friends—ladies and gentlemen—who felt interested in the question of Indian women's education, I was assisted in getting a very representative and an influential organisation formed in London at a meeting specially held for the purpose under the presidency of Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, the most enlightened and the most energetic leader of English women's cause of progress. It is called the London Association of the Poona Seva Sadan and its special object is to enable us to send our fully qualified nurses and midwives and female sub-assistant surgeons over to England for their post-graduate study in nursing and for the knowledge of other useful medical service, such as Lady Almoner's work, Children's Clinics, District the Parish Nursing, and philanthropic and charitable work by women. Lord Reay, whose interest in India has continued unabated even at this very advanced age and in a most delicate condition of his health, has accepted its presidentship, and Lord Carmichael, Lord Clwyd, Mrs. Fawcett, Sir Mancherji Bhavnagari, Mr. Henry Gladstone and others, are vice-presidents and several other influential English and Indian friends in London are on the committee. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, has expressed his approval of our work and his sympathy with it. Besides, he has very kindly assured me that he would favourably consider the proposal of helping the London Committee if they approached him for help.

APPEAL FOR FURTHER HELP.

Before concluding Mr. Devadhar appealed to the Government of Bombay and the generous public to recognise the need of further financial help in their growing work for the expansion of which they were receiving frequent calls from other places. He made one point clear. When he appealed to Government for a larger measure of assistance he did so in the name of a very great cause, a growing movement and of seven different branches of their work for the advancement of education of a varied character among women through these several departments, each one of which individually would have been found deserving of Government support. In a conservative community which was generally poor, there were great difficulties and odds in the solution of these most urgent and important problems. These were bound to continue for a time. Besides poverty, there were other special difficulties of a domestic character in the way of women, that have to be taken into account as these interfere very largely with their studies. They recognised distinctly these in the organisation of their work in which they had attached very great importance to official help and co-operation. "We have all along proceeded on our path to achieve our objects," concluded Mr. Devadhar, "in the belief that such patriotic work is the joint responsibility of both the Government and the people; and if each recognised the difficulties of the other, steady but sure progress is bound to be achieved in the right direction. On this occasion, we shall be satisfied with an expression of sympathy and an assurance of very favourable consideration at your hands."

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

In replying his Excellency Sir George Lloyd said:—Mrs. Ranade, Mr. Devadhar, ladies and gentlemen,—When I accepted your invitation to visit the classes of your Institution with Lady Lloyd, I had no idea of the work done here, though I had heard of your Institution before. I do not know if work of this kind is carried on so successfully in other parts of India. In this country education of girls and women is of vast importance. I, therefore, welcome efforts in the direction of educating women and raising their level. The great value of such work is character-building which begins with the education of mothers by whom the next generation is to be reared. The important years in a child's training are the very early ones; the lessons he learns from his mother are those which he remembers all through his life. From this point of view I attach greater importance to the spread of ordinary knowledge and culture among women than to their collegiate or higher education. For this purpose what the Government aims at and what the public should recognise as important is the broadening of the base of education so as to fit the mothers of the next generation for their task. Mr. Devadhar read names of gentlemen who gave generous donations. I am glad to see the names of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and the Wadia Charities amongst your largest contributors. The charities of this Trust are to be seen in every nook and corner and when they see that their money is well spent they are always ready to help any useful work. I can think of no big scheme without looking to the Wadia Charities and I testify to the very good use to which you have put their money. Your Secretary, Mr. Devadhar has just returned from England after a very profitable stay in that country and I have heard he carried on a very active campaign in England in popularising work of this Institution. I do not know what money he has come back with (Mr. Devadhar said "I did not go there for the sake of collecting money"). But it is a very good thing that the sympathy of the British public has been enlisted in your cause and I am certain it will bear good fruit in future. I recognise that you train workers for different kinds of service and you also recruit raw material for the Nursing Scheme which Lady Lloyd is anxious to see developed. Your Institution will be of the greatest use in this direction. Gentlemen, you always refer to financial help in such addresses and Government on their side have to consider their resources. But I can assure you of the most sympathetic treatment of your needs at the hands of Government and you can always count upon assistance from Government in your efforts to develop and expand. The Institution has placed before it a great task and Government will help you as much as may be possible in spreading the task over a wider area, because Government recognise that they are primarily concerned in the spread of such work. I shall watch the progress of this Institution and shall take deep interest in its welfare and advance. During the term of my office I have no doubt that I shall see the expansion of the work.

The President, Mrs. Ranade, then proposed a vote of thanks to their Excellencies, which was carried with acclamation. Their Excellencies were garlanded and the singing of the National Anthem by the pupils of the Training College Classes terminated the proceedings.

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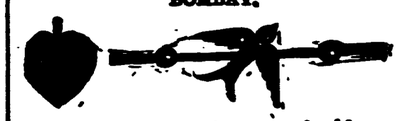
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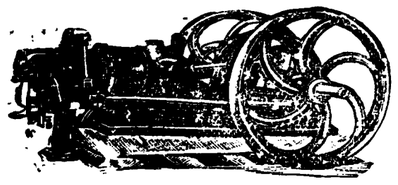

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 25th July 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.660	Inch.
Temperatue of Air	82.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	,,
Dew Point	77.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.859	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	,,
Minimum do.	77.5	,,
General direction of Wind from mindnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	223	Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.48	Inchs
Total fall during month	16.40	,,
Do. do. year	39.86	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th.	1.32	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	26	m 10	59	28	10	26	m 4	0	10	6
		10	45a	26	10		5	4a	18	3
Sun.	27	m 11	42	29	4	27	m 4	48	15	3
		11	36a	27	4		5	49a	17	6
Mon.	28					28	m 5	53	15	4
Tues.	29	m 0	20a	29	6		6	29a	16	11
		m 0	23	27	7	29	m 6	15	15	9
		0	55a	27	3		6	16	16	8
Wed.	30	m 1	7	27	6	30	m 6	54	16	4
		1	29a	28	9		7	42a	16	9
Thur.	31	m 1	49	27	1	31	m 7	31	17	2
	Aug. 1	2	1a	28	0	Aug. 1	8	17a	17	0
Frd.		m 2	30	26	8		m 8	6	18	2
		2	31a	27	2		8	51a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 26 (Saturday	Sunrise	6h. 13m.	Sunset 7h. 50m.
,, 27 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 51m.
,, 28 (Monday)	,,	6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 51m.
,, 29 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 30 (Wednes)	,,	6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 31 (Thursday	,,	6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 1 (Friday)	,,	6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.

Phase of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	20d.	4h.	33 0m. p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m. pm.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Linga, Captain S. A. Morgan, arrived here from Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, weather moderate, heavy rain off Kathiawar Coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—1.57in. of rain has fallen at Delhi and 0.15in. at Ambala. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and day temperature is in defect at Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad reports 2.25in., Jhansi 2.21in., Agra 0.83in., Mainpuri 0.40in. and Cawnpore 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Both day and night temperatures are generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.70in. of rain and Jaipur 0.27in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Cutch and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 1.00in., Dwarka 0.50in., Rajkot 0.25in. and Veraval 0.21in. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is in moderate excess at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para during day and at Deesa during night.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the west Central Provinces; Nagpur reports 1.12in., Amraoti 0.16in. and Jubbulpore 0.80in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally above the average and night temperature is in slight defect at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Generally heavy and widespread rain has fallen; Bombay reports 2.02in., Ratnagiri 4.38in., Mormugao 2.35in. and Karwar 5.85in. Skies remain overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain had fallen locally in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Belgaum reports 0.26in. and Nizamabad 2.80in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast and generally heavy and widespread rain has fallen there and in Malabar, Kathiawar, Cutch and the United Provinces, and local in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the west Central Provinces, Rajputana and the south-east Punjab and a few showers on the Madras coast. Temperature is low in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Increase of rainfall is likely in the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th July, 1919:—

The monsoon has strengthened considerably and rainfall has extended over the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Madras Deccan, and local in Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the east and north Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Tavoy one and a half inches; Diamond Island four; Minbu, Bhamo one; Lashio one and a half; Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar, Narayanganj two; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri four; False Point one and a half; Darbhanga three-quarters; Patna three; Gorakhpur two; Benares one and a half; Lucknow three-quarters; Bahraich, Meerut a half; Bareilly one; Ludhiana one and a half; Sialkot three; Pathankot a half; Hanamkonda one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a m., on SATURDAY the 26th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (25th)	95.8	84.6	53	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	94.5	83.7	84	..	0	—0.08
Do. (25th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	86.2	80.8	80	..	0	—0.16
Multan	102.8	86.7	65	..	0	—2.01
Rawalpindi	92.4	78.4	87	..	12.88	+4.86
Lahore	101.3	79.5	64	..	1.54	—4.48
Hissar	100.1	83.1	73	..	1.74	—3.20
Ambala	94.4	80.3	77	..	10.61	+1.28
Delhi	94.0	83.6	79	..	1.71	—7.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.7	79.2	91	0.15	7.23	—2.61
Mainpuri	93.7	78.1	87	0.31	7.53	—0.88
Jhansi	94.1	78.8	83	0.11	20.53	+6.94
Cawnpore	90.4	79.5	89	..	7.71	—3.88
Allahabad	93.8	77.1	94	0.88	10.07	—3.85
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	105.5	86.2	57	..	0.14	—0.88
Karachi	92.9	83.9	78	..	0.26	—3.09
Ajmer	89.2	79.8	80	..	5.16	—2.33
Jaipur	98.5	78.0	75	..	7.46	—0.98
Kotah	90.2	78.6	75	0.16	11.32	+1.01
Mount Abu	76.2	68.2	91	..	10.43	—11.96
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	81.1	78	..	0.84	—6.74
Dwarka	87.8	81.7	87	0.03	3.26	—5.10
Veraval	88.8	79.5	86	0.07	3.70	—5.83
Rajkot	92.8	79.1	84	0.35	8.35	—5.07
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	78.8	73	..	2.91	—7.00
Surat	90.3	78.1	93	0.06	16.38	—6.32
Ahmedabad	94.9	79.7	95	0.02	8.72	—6.07
Deesa	97.6	79.1	84	..	6.40	—3.15
Neemuch	90.3	75.3	94	.40	7.45	—3.40
Indore	90.3	73.1	86	0.55	21.49	+7.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	77.9	79	..	22.24	+0.62
Saugor	90.2	75.8	84	..	17.24	—0.57
Hosangabad	91.5	76.2	87	..	24.36	+5.95
Khandwa	92.1	73.6	86	0.39	11.57	—1.08
Akola	93.5	75.7	83	0.16	16.61	+3.16
Amraoti	91.8	75.3	84	0.04	11.09	—3.15
Nagpur	92.0	77.8	79	0.08	26.32	+5.84
Chanda	90.1	77.2	83	0.02	22.63	+1.06
Raipur	90.9	78.8	79	..	35.00	+15.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	77.5	86	0.45	38.58	—2.20
Ratnagiri	82.1	74.9	90	1.77	48.82	—9.59
Marmugoa	78.3	..	98	1.60	49.31	—7.37
Karwar	80.8	73.5	96	2.64	54.10	—16.62
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.6	74.5	73	..	8.88	+0.12
Ahmednagar	93.5	70.5	73	0.12	7.76	—0.51
Poona	87.5	70.4	86	0.17	6.51	—4.46
Sholapur	92.8	73.4	67	..	11.34	+2.87
Bijapur	89.7	71.7	75	..	4.86	—0.28
Belgaum	76.8	67.3	92	0.05	14.71	—7.40
Aurangabad	89.3	69.6	86	2.62	8.14	—2.97
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.1	76.6	72	..	10.31	—5.56
Hyderabad	92.4	73.2	78	..	10.32	+3.46
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.1	72.6	95	2.25	50.49	—18.15
Calicut	78.8	74.5	98	0.18	45.99	—13.67
Cochin	82.8	74.6	86	0.51	43.27	—4.73
Colombo	85.9	77.9	86	..	5.24	—7.03
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	76.0	94	0.20	16.57	+0.92
Bellary	97.5	75.5	56	..	1.90	—1.53
Cuddapah	95.1	75.2	89	0.59	12.98	+6.08
Madras	94.8	74.9	85	0.52	7.40	+2.49
Bangalore	85.0	66.4	85	..	6.75	+0.52
Coimbatore	89.8	71.0	63	..	1.58	—1.40
Trichinopoly	97.2	78.8	68	..	5.73	+3.29
Negapatam	97.6	78.1	71	0.07	8.04	+2.33

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th July, 1919, was 29.861 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0. 19 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read.

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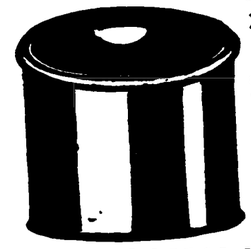

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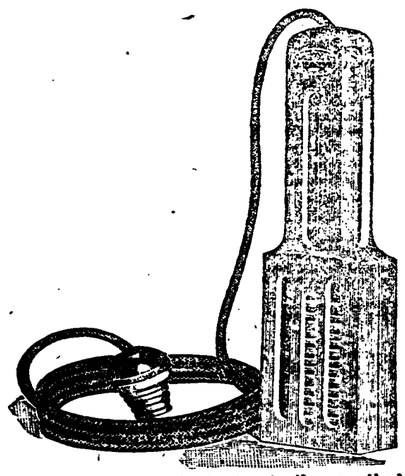

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